Sudan

The Armed Forces Command has approved the concept of the transitional period proposed by the allied "National Forces," a Trade Union spokesman announced in a statement reported by SUNA, following a meeting between National Forces' representatives and a member of the Transitional Military Council. Agreement was reached to hold further talks shortly on the formation of a Council of Ministers, he added. The National Forces, representing both professional unions and political parties, had earlier issued a statement calling for the formation of a predominantly civilian administration to run the country during a 1-year transitional period prior to the establishment of a parliamentary system. The statement by the "congregation" of National Forces, cited by SUNA, said that a Supreme Council and a Council of Ministers should assume all legislative and administrative powers until a Constituent Assembly is convened to approve a new constitution and government. The five-member Supreme Council would be headed by Armed Forces Commander in Chief General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, but it would also include a representative of the south and three civilians. The Defense Ministry would be assigned to the Armed Forces but other portfolios in the Council of Ministers would be held by civilians and two southerners, the statement added.

In a related political development, SUNA carried a statement issued by nine representatives of the southern "masses" urging an end to the application of Islamic Shari'a, calling on the new government to negotiate a peaceful settlement with John Garang de Mabior's Sudanese People's Liberation Army and Movement (SPLA-SPLM), and stressing the need for southerners and civilians to be represented in the new government. The statement was also broadcast by the Libyan-based clandestine Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution radio. As for the SPLA-SPLM, the clandestine SPLA radio reported that John Garang denied receiving any message or envoy from the new rulers in Khartoum. Garang also stressed that the SPLA-SPLM will not compromise with General Siwar al-Dhahab, who must resign by 16 April.

Meanwhile, General Siwar al-Dhahab held separate meetings with Muslim Brotherhood leader Hasan al-Turabi and Sadiq al-Mahdi, a former prime minister, and he also dismissed the Central Bank governor and a number of other officials, according to SUNA. In another development Omdurman radio broadcast an appeal by the Transitional Military Council for all Sudanese exiles to return now that the factors obstructing this have "disappeared forever." On foreign relations, the radio cited General Siwar al-Dhahab's statement to the Paris Magazine *AL-HAWADITH* that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has indicated Libya's willingness to participate in halting the fighting in the south. Siwar al-Dhahab also told an Egyptian paper of his desire for stronger relations with Cairo, according to SUNA, while SPA noted that he stressed Sudan's concern to strengthen ties with Saudi Arabic during a telephone call to Saudi King Fahd.

PLO-Jordan

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met David Obey and other U.S. Congressional delegation members visiting Amman, Jordan's *AL-DUSTUR* reported. Jerusalem radio's Arabic service noted that both sides refused comment on the talks. Earlier, 'Arafat held further talks with King Husayn and also met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Amman radio said. Both 'Arafat and Al-Rifa'i expressed "satisfaction" over the PLO-Jordanian agreement's positive international role. Assessing the talks as showing a "degree of optimism and deep understanding" on the joint accord, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio said 'Arafat's visit disproves some political claims that the Jordanian ministerial changes would lead to "lukewarm" PLO-Jordanian relations.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi Armed Forces spokesman warned Iran that Iraq has "precise information" on Iran's next offensive, Voice of the Masses radio stated. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes launched "destructive raids" against Ilam, Dehloran, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, while Iranian artillery shelled Basra, Mandali, and Al-Qurnah, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by the radio. Iranian shelling "severely damaged" the ancient grand mosque of Imam 'Ali in Basra, INA noted. The Iranian military communique reported by IRNA announced continued sporadic shelling on all fronts, and Tehran radio confirmed Iraqi air attacks on Ilam, Gilan-e Gharb, and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 071 *12 April 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Fatah's Al-Za'nun on Amman Accord, USSR Ties *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 10 Apr]* ..... A 1
PLO's Qaddumi Interviewed on Spain, Israel *[Madrid YA 4 Apr]* ..... A 2
PLO Radio Analyzes 'Arafat's Jordan Visit ..... A 3
PLO Statement on Situation in Occupied Territories *[Aden VOP]* ..... A 3
PLO Urges UN To Punish Israel for 'Crimes' *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4
PLO Official on Palestinian Fighters in Lebanon *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 10 Apr]* ..... A 4
Voice of PLO on Car-Bomb Attack Against Zionists ..... A 5
'Revolutionaries' Attack Zionist Patrol *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Saudi Finance, Economy Minister Visits ..... C 1
Arrives in Manama ..... C 1
Attends Causeway Ceremony ..... C 1
Departs Manama ..... C 1

KUWAIT

National Assembly Statement on Gulf Conflict *[AL-WATAN 10 Apr]* ..... C 1
Information Minister Notes Importance of Arabsat *[Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 11 Apr]* ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Call From Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab ..... C 2
Commentary Speculates on 'Arafat Visit to Jordan ..... C 2

UAE

Information Minister Praises GCC Cooperation ..... C 2

PDRY

Soviet Party, Government Delegation Arrives 11 Apr ..... C 3
Meeting With Deputy Planning Minister ..... C 3

EGYPT

Mubarak Speaks to Siwar al-Dhahab on Telephone ..... D 1
India's Rajiv Gandhi To Visit Cairo in June ..... D 1
Commentary Views Effect of U.S. Aid on Agriculture *[AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI 8 Apr]* ..... D 1

IRAQ

Saddam Receives Cable From Romania's Ceausescu ..... E 1
Information Minister Returns From Riyadh ..... E 1
Communique No 1,801 Reports 10-11 April Action ..... E 1
Dailies on Preparations To Foil New Offensive ..... E 1

JORDAN

U.S. Congressional Delegation Visits Amman ..... F 1
Arrives in Amman ..... F 1
Received by Prince Hasan ..... F 1
Received by Commander in Chief ..... F 1
Meets With King Husayn ..... F 1
Received by Al-Masri ..... F 1
Confers With Al-Rifa'i ..... F 1
Departs Amman ..... F 1
'Arafat Meets With U.S. Congressional Delegation *[AL-DUSTUR 12 Apr]* ..... F 2
Review Palestinian Developments *[INA]* ..... F 2
'Arafat Receives Palestinian Officers in Amman *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... F 2
AL-DUSTUR Comments on Economic Measures *[11 Apr]* ..... F 2
New Laws Expected To Limit Foreign Companies *[THE JERUSALEM STAR 11-17 Apr]* ..... F 2

LEBANON

Birri, Junblatt, Al-Huss To Visit Syria for Talks *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Sham'un on Karami's Boycott of Cabinet Meetings ..... G 1
Executive Committee Meets on Political Issues *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Ja'ja' Reportedly Meets Israeli, Militia Officers *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 1
'Dissension' Seen Within Amal Movement in Al-Biqa' *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
VOL Outlines Security Situation in Beirut, South ..... G 2
Additional Details on Fighting in South Noted ..... G 2
Sidon Area Shelled *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
'Enemy' Position Attacked ..... G 2
Explosions Heard Near Sidon ..... G 2
Occupation Forces' Actions *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Army Deployed in Al-Nabatiyah *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2

SYRIA

Al-Ahmar Receives Polish Workers Delegation ..... H 1
People's Assembly Speaker Meets GDR Ambassador ..... H 1
'Arafat Meets With U.S. Congressmen in Amman ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Peres Warns Syria on Troop Movements in Lebanon *[MA'ARIV 11 Apr]* ..... I 1
Peres-Mubarak Summit May Be Held in June *[MA'ARIV 11 Apr]* ..... I 1
'Sources' Say Tabah Must Be Part of Package Deal *['AL HAMISHMAR 11 Apr]* ..... I 1
'Arafat Meets With U.S. Congressmen in Amman ..... I 1
Air Force Commander on Modernization, Lebanon *[DAVAR 11 Apr]* ..... I 1
IDF Seeks 'Understanding' on Security Strip ..... I 3
Canadians To Replace Australians in MFO ..... I 3
IDF Soldier Killed, Another Wounded in Lebanon ..... I 3
West Bank Reactions to Murphy Trip Cited ..... I 3
Commentary Criticizes Peres' Direction of Economy *[HA'ARETZ 10 Apr]* ..... I 4

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Holds News Conference 10 Apr ..... Q 1
Austria's Kreisky To Meet With Al-Qadhdhafi *[Vienna KURIER 10 Apr]* ..... Q 6
Draft Cooperation Agreement Signed With Benin ..... Q 6
Benin Foreign Minister Departs ..... Q 6
Jordan Group Joins Revolutionary Forces Command ..... Q 6

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives New Government Members ..... Q 6
Boucetta Rules Out Concessions to Polisario ..... Q 7
Syrian Ambassador Resumes 'Diplomatic Activities' ..... Q 7

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Cables of Support ..... Q 7
'Liberation Army' Commander Cables Siwar al-Dhahab ..... Q 7
Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Arab, Foreign Envoys ..... Q 8
Armed Forces To 'Relinquish Authority' to People ..... Q 8
Siwar al-Dhahab Addresses Garrison Personnel ..... Q 8
Siwar al-Dhahab Sends Message to Saudi King ..... Q 9
Lt Gen Yusuf al-Haj Returns From Saudi Arabia ..... Q 9
Siwar al-Dhahab on Relations With Egypt ..... Q 9
National Congregation Statement Appeals to SPLM ..... Q 9
Southern Intellectuals Support People's Armed Forces ..... Q 10
Congregation on 'Form and Tasks' of Government ..... Q 10
Agreement Reached on 1-Year Transition Period *[MENA]* ..... Q 10
Military Transitional Council Members Sworn In ..... Q 11
Military Council Member Addresses Police ..... Q 11
'Text' of Council's Appeal to Nationals Abroad ..... Q 11
Appeal by Siwar al-Dhahab ..... Q 11
Khartoum Assistant Commissioners Dismissed ..... Q 12
Siwar al-Dhahab Dismisses Central Bank Governor ..... Q 12
36 Former Officials Detained; Criminals Sought ..... Q 12
Railroad Trade Union Supports Revolution ..... Q 12
Trade Unions Urge Unity ..... Q 13
Internal, International Flights To Resume 12 Apr ..... Q 13
SPLA Radio Reports Pressure on Leader To Step Down ..... Q 13
SPLA Radio Says Numayri Participated in Recent Coup ..... Q 13
Southern Statement on 'Solution' to Problems *[Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution]* ..... Q 13
Commentary Assails Reports 'Leaked by Mubarak' *[Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution]* ..... Q 14
Radio Demands Extradition of 'Criminal' Numayri *[Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution]* ..... Q 14

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Somali Front Radio Cites Attacks on Abyssinians *[Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Spokesman Denies Refugees Return to Ethiopia ..... R 1
Health Ministry Issues Latest Cholera Figures ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Angola's Tonha Visits Ruvu, Comments on SWAPO ..... R 1
Nyerere Signs Preferential Trade Area Treaty ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Moroccan King's Envoy Meets With Biya, Comments ..... S 1
Yaounde Becomes CAPTAC Headquarters ..... S 1
Biya Signs Decree for Population Census ..... S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Joint Anti-Insurgency Border Drive With Chad ..... S 1

CHAD

Habre Returns to Ndjamena After Tour of South ..... S 2

ZAIRE

Estimated 60,000 Refugees in Shaba Region ..... S 2
State Employees To Receive 10 Percent Pay Raise ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA

FRG Economic Delegation Arrives for 3-Day Visit ..... T 1

IVORY COAST

Six Financial Agreements Signed With France ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Idiagbon Says Improved Living Standard Sought ..... T 1
Idiagbon Holds Talks With Liberian Delegation ..... T 1
Minister Stresses Need for Cooperation With DPRK ..... T 1
Oil Drilling Activity Declines in February ..... T 2

SENEGAL

PRC Health Minister Arrives on Official Visit ..... T 2
Cui Meets Diouf, Comments ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Delegation Leaves for Donors Meeting in Zambia ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

New Zealand Prime Minister Departs for Zimbabwe ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Leabua Urges Nation To Vote for Ruling Party ..... U 1
Gunmen Attack PAC Residence in Maseru 10 April ..... U 2

MALAWI

Congress Party Holds Regional Meetings ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

Security Forces Kill 14 'SWAPO Insurgents' *[SAPA]* ..... U 2
Radio Commentary Hits RSA Political Plans ..... U 2
SWAPO Says RSA Faces 'Heavy Financial Burden' ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Report Continued Unrest on Eastern Cape ..... U 3
Death in Eastern Cape Violence ..... U 4
Violence Claims 2 More Lives ..... U 4
Radio Commentary on Complexity of Minorities ..... U 4
Legislation on Influx Control To Be Considered ..... U 4
Pik Botha Comments on Lange Tour of Africa ..... U 5
Buthelezi Agrees With ANC's Antiapartheid Views ..... U 5
ANC Statement Contradicts Botha on ZCC ..... U 5

SWAZILAND

Queen Expands Prime Minister's Portfolio *[THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 12 Apr]* ..... U 5
Bhekimpi Says Some Pulpits Used for Politics ..... U 6

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Hails Tanzania Joining Trade Group ..... U 6

ZIMBABWE

New Zealand Prime Minister Lange Arrives ..... U 6
Meets With Mugabe ..... U 6

Fatah's Al-Za'nun on Amman Accord, USSR Ties
PM111232 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Apr 85 p 8

[Interview with Salim al-Za'nun, Fatah Central Committee member and PNC deputy chairman, by an unidentified Gulf Bureau correspondent — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The main topic of discussion in the Palestinian arena is the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. It is being stressed that there are radical and deep differences in the Palestinian arena as a result of this agreement. In this regard it is being pointed out that the differences began within the Fatah Central Committee itself.

How do you evaluate the Central Committee's attitude toward this agreement and the present situation in the Palestinian arena?

Answer: In Its discussions with the Jordanian delegation, the Palestinian delegation was Always committed to the 17th PNC resolutions and the earlier resolutions, as well as to the guidelines given to it by the PLO Executive Committee. But the dialogue was difficult; it resulted in a Jordanian paper and a Palestinian paper, both of which were published in the press. It was evident that the gap between the two was wide. Any observer who studied the final paper which was agreed upon would see a number of facts, including the fact that in the agreement reached with the Jordanian side the Palestinian side preserved the basic principles and adhered to the PNC resolutions. None of the forbidden things have been accepted; that is the Camp David agreement, Resolution 242, and the Reagan plan. But some people criticized the agreement and attacked it. They would have attacked it even if it consisted of a single line calling for waging war and liberating the land through armed struggle simply because it is an agreement with Jordan.

Now we feel that the talk about the subject of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has died down. Why? Because the proposals President Husni Mubarak put to Washington did not meet with a receptive ear. If the flexible is rejected, the moderate is rejected, and the hardliner is rejected then one wonders whether the plans and test balloons put up in the area are worth causing tension and hatred among the comrades in arms.

Question: On the Palestinian level how do you see the future Palestinian move following the U.S. rejection of Arab initiatives and earnest moves toward peace?

Answer: We and Egypt should believe in President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's saying — that what has been taken by force can be retrieved only by force. we need to restore Arab solidarity, solidarity that is capable of supporting the Palestinian cause. On the Palestinian level we need to close our ranks and rally around the PNC, which is one of the mainstays of Palestinian national unity. We should help ourselves and those who interfere in our affairs should also help us to realize our national unity. If armed struggle in the occupied territories is less than 50 percent of our actions in general we are not worthy of leading the Palestinian people. At present the level of political struggle is much higher than that of military struggle, and therefore we must rectify this situation so that the level of military action is higher than political action. If this is a criticism of the Palestinian leadership I am indulging in self-criticism. We must pursue this line. If our Zionist enemy does not feel that we are determined to continue the armed struggle there is no way he is going to respond.

Question: From your position on the PNC and the Fatah Central Committee how do you view the possibility of resuming dialogue in the Palestinian arena after things have reached deadlock between the Central Committee on one hand and the Nationalist Alliance and the Democratic Alliance on the other, and of restoring unity to the Palestinian arena?

Answer: If the Palestinians — I mean the leaders among them — sat under the same roof in a place distant from Arab influences they could overcome the present division in the Palestinian arena. We believe in the importance of dialogue between the Palestinian factions and for this reason our resolutions at the PNC provided for several things, including work for the restoration of national unity. We have also set up a committee for inter-Palestinian dialogue which was instructed to initiate dialogue with the PFLP and the DFLP. Then PNC Chairman Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sayyih announced his readiness to go to Damascus to continue the dialogue with the others.

I would like to tell you something here. During the Arab Parliamentary Federation meeting in Aden last month the Syrian parliamentary delegation agreed in advance and without reservations with the resolutions on the Palestinian problem as submitted by the Palestinian delegation. That was after heads of the Syrian, Jordanian, and PLO delegations agreed to coordinate their efforts. They told us as parliamentary delegations that if our executive authorities disagree among themselves at this stage, we at these meetings represent our peoples and one day the Syrian, Jordanian, and Palestinian decision is going to be one and the same.

Question: What about Palestinian relations with Aden at this stage in light of Aden's move to form the so-called Palestinian National Salvation Front?

Answer: I do not deny the fact that relations between us and Aden are marred by some differences of views. But if there are those in the Yemeni leadership who believe in the need to conform with Syria's and Libya's stand toward the PLO, there are a considerable number of people in the Yemeni leadership who wish to preserve the PLO under its present leadership and its PNC that met in Amman. Even those whose view of the Amman agreement differs from ours are not opposed to the present PLO leadership. There is some confusion within the Yemeni leadership regarding this matter which will be resolved in the coming days.

Question: How do you evaluate Palestinian-Soviet relations in light of reports that 'Arafat's visit to Moscow was met with acceptance by the Soviet leadership and Gorbachev?

Answer: The Soviet reception of brother Yasir 'Arafat [during Chernenko's funeral] was warm. This was confirmed by most observers. The Soviet ambassador in Kuwait conveyed to us a good impression of this meeting. It must be admitted here that

the Soviet Union was disturbed by what it heard about differences within the Central Committee over the draft agreement with Jordan, but when it was given a full explanation of this matter and realized that we are seeking clarifications and amendments to certain provisions of the agreement it was no longer so. Our relations with the Soviets are the same as before.

PLO's Qaddumi Interviewed on Spain, Israel
PM111505 Madrid YA in Spanish 4 Apr 85 p 9

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, by Jose V. Colchero in Tunis; Date not given]

[Excerpt] Tunis — [Colchero] EEC membership could influence Spain with regard to establishing diplomatic relations with Israel...

[Qaddumi] Spain's traditional position is maintained by the present Spanish Government, and actually we appreciate this stance.

[Colchero] Spain has announced the normalization of diplomatic relations with Israel, though without an actual date...

[Qaddumi] It is up to Spain to decide on the nature of its relations with the Arabs and the Palestinians, and hitherto we have seen that the Spanish Government has maintained the same policy with regard to the Palestinian cause and Israel.

[Colchero] Do you believe that the Husayn-'Arafat initiative to put a peace proposal to Israel could facilitate Spain's initiation of normal diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv to provide a channel of possible support for the peace process, from its traditional position of solidarity with the Arab cause?

[Qaddumi] I assure you quite frankly that we are opposed to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Spain.

[Colchero] Why?

[Qaddumi] We believe that pressure must be maintained on Israel and that it must not be given the chance to act freely in any country. We believe, on the contrary, that the European countries must influence the Israelis and grant them neither political facilities nor commercial exchanges. If trade is restricted and hindered by a boycott of its products, it could prompt Israel to think twice about rejecting the Arab community's sincere peace initiatives.

[Colchero] Does the PLO want Spain to support its interests in Latin America, where the policy of Washington — which is on Israel's side — is so strong?

[Qaddumi] Our relations with Spain are good, but we do not depend on it for our relations in Latin America. We have relations with various countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, brazil, Cuba, Guyana, and Nicaragua. The Arab states also support our stance — especially the oil producers.

[Colchero] Mr Qaddumi, I have the impression that you, as PLO foreign minister, display a certain coolness and mistrust with regard to Spain's policy under Felipe Gonzalez's socialist government, as though you considered that the previous government of Adolfo Suarez was better disposed toward the PLO... Furthermore you speak of Papandreou's Greece as though the Greek prime minister were your sure protector in Europe, whereas toward Felipe Gonzalez I seem to perceive a much more distant attitude...

[Qaddumi] No. Your impression is incorrect, though you may have deduced it from my remarks. The truth is that I have known Papandreou for a long time; he has been — and still is — a great friend of mine, as the former president of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, was before him. And I do not know Felipe Gonzalez personally. I regret it. Our chairman, 'Arafat, met him last year in Amman, but I have not had the chance to meet with Felipe Gonzalez either before or since he became Spanish prime minister.

[Colchero] Bearing in mind its relations with Syria, is it true that the Soviet Union is mediating to reconcile the PLO with President al-Asad's Syria?

[Qaddumi] The Soviet Union is indeed carrying out what I would call active mediation between us and Syria. There is no PLO other than the official one which we represent, and it is a matter of reuniting the efforts of the Palestinians and the Arab nations to reach peace in the Middle East.

[Colchero] Could the understanding between King Husayn and 'Arafat to encourage a dialogue with Israel make it opportune for the PLO to form a provisional Palestinian government?

[Qaddumi] The time is not yet ripe to form one — for this, there would have to be an Arab and Palestinian consensus, which does not yet exist. The important thing is to convene an international peace conference — as the United Nations has repeatedly proposed, only to meet with vetoes from the United States, which is responsible for preventing the implementation of the UN resolutions.

[Colchero] The PLO has not yet explicitly recognized Israel's right to live within secure borders, although this recognition is implicit in 'Arafat's and Husayn's peace initiatives for the Middle East...

[Qaddumi] We are trying to be flexible, but we cannot make any more concessions. We have said that we are willing to live together with the Jews in a Palestinian state and to accept the existence of separate states and the return of all Palestinian refugees to the occupied territories. But they — the Americans and Israelis — have not even recognized the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Reagan is committed to not allowing a dialogue with the PLO. He is obstinate. And the Likud Party, which has now formed a coalition with Peres' Labor Party, is annexing the West Bank, the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967. This means that neither the United States nor Israel wants peace in this part of the world. I very much fear that the situation will continue to deteriorate.

[Colchero] Do you support Egyptian President Mubarak's proposal that the United States and Israel have a voice within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian commission not including any prominent PLO representatives?

[Qaddumi] No, but neither does the United States accept this initiative of Mubarak's, which is the one that implies the greatest deference to its interests and comes from the president of the most populous country of the Arab community. The Palestinian problem is one of the most crucial in the world. It has existed ever since World War I. We will keep alive for future generations the demand to live in our own homeland.

[Colchero] But at the moment both the Palestinians and the Arab nations are very divided, which weakens their bargaining power...

[Qaddumi] It is true that there is a lack of consensus on the Arabs' side, but the important thing is whether or not the United States is interested in negotiating. We have democracy within the PLO: The vast majority of Palestinians support the PLO. I believe not only that U.S. policy in the Middle East is dictated by the interests of the Jewish lobby in the United States, which wants to support Israel's annexation of the West Bank, but also that it reflects Washington's policy as a major power which aspires to control the exploitation of resources throughout the Middle East.

PLO Radio Analyzes 'Arafat's Jordan Visit

JN112045 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1538 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Press analysis]

[Text] Brothers: Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is continuing his visit to the Jordanian capital, Amman, for the 3d consecutive day. He met with senior Jordanian officials headed by King Husayn and New Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. These meetings have so far indicated a certain degree of optimism and a deep understanding between the two sides on the plan of joint action. This confirms the insistance of the Jordanian and Palestinian sides on developing the joint action march to serve the Palestinian issue.

Undoubtedly, brother leader Abu 'Ammar's first visit following the new ministerial change in Jordan has clear political implications in that it refutes some political claims made by some forces in the Arab arena that the new ministerial change in Jordan will inevitably lead to lukewarm Jordanian-Palestinian relations. The claims are based on the misconception that the new government will seek a rapprochement with Syria at the expense of the PLO and the Palestinian-Jordanian joint plan of action.

We have given our opinion from this platform once before. These claims are an attempt to impose preconditions on the new Jordanian government's political movement if it sought rapprochement with Syria. We said that the issue will not [word indistinct] the PLO from an objective and strategic standpoint. This is not against its interest and policies. The organization is seeking to eliminate all disputes between the Arab countries on the basis of establishing a unified Arab stand to bolster our people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative. The new Jordanian prime minister affirmed the Jordanian side's stand in press statements published in Amman today. He affirmed that improving relations between Jordan and any other Arab country will be in the interest of the Arab cause and in order to bolster relations with the PLO. He previously affirmed that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement cannot be relinquished regardless of the circumstances in view of its importance. Thus, these statements came as a direct reply to this intentional political misconception. It comes from the Jordanian side itself, which affirms its realization of the importance of rectifying Arab- Arab relations without preconditions or previously specified concepts, and without this leading to disrupting existing relations.

Undoubtedly, this Jordanian reply crystallized following positive discussions with brother leader Abu 'Ammar. The other prominent political meaning of this reply is that official Palestinian-Jordanian relations are within the framework of compatibility that draws up the points of joint action for positive interaction between the Jordanian and Palestinian views. This means that these relations are not dependent on an individual viewpoint.

We correctly predicted that the new ministerial change in Jordan will not lead to a change in Palestinian-Jordanian relations at the official level, due to reasons that essentially are related to the issue of options in the Arab arena, which seem to be limited at this stage and which no side wishes to gamble with or replace. The option of rectifying Arab-Arab relations and seeking to establish a unified Arab stand around the Palestinian issue and the PLO to change the balance of power in the region in order to impose the Arab will to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian issue, is an indispensable option. This option does not accept partitioning or establishing relations at the expense of other relations. This was expressed by the new Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. He said: The Jordanian- Palestinian agreement cannot be relinquished in view of its special importance at this stage — the stage of limited options — which must end so that a stage of strategic options can begin, foremost of which is the military option which is indispensable in achieving our national and pan-Arab objectives.

PLO Statement on Situation in Occupied Territories

GF111120 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 Apr 85

["Statement by PLO official spokesman — date, place not given]

[Text] The occupied Palestinian territories have been witnessing for about 2 weeks an escalation of criminal policy, and acts of repression and organized terrorism which are carried out by the forces of the Zionist occupation all over the occupied Palestinian territories, and at the same time against the camps of our Palestinian people in southern Lebanon. This new Zionist Nazi campaign has consisted of a number of exceptional military measures which implement the policy of mass punishments against the cities and villages of Palestine, particularly after the masses of our Palestinian people and their nationalist institutions organized Land Day celebrations on a wide scale in Galilee, the

triangle, and the Negev, and also in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

These repressive measures have consisted of the following:

1. The Israeli occupation army has opened fire on solidarity demonstrations which occured in the cities and villages of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and which coincided with the celebrations of Land Day which the masses of our people have consecrated as a national day to renew the struggle for the sake of adherence to the land and defending its Arab character. Likewise, the occupation forces have dispersed and quelled the demonstrations which were organized in solidarity with the strike of our revolutionaries who are detained in the Zionist prisons, particularly the demonstrations and sit-in of the mothers of the detainees in the Gaza Strip, and the demonstrations of the Palestinian women in the holy city. Despite the tyranny and terrorism of the aggression it has failed in defeating the will of the detained strugglers and ending their strike.

2. The enemy Army has launched an assault on the premises of Al-Ibrahimiyyah College in Jerusalem, attacked the students, ransacked the college, and arrested — in a brutal fashion — over 150 male and female students and transferred them to prisons and prison camps, and closed the college until further notice. It took similar methods to close Fadwa Tuqan School in Nabulus. The same arbitrary and fascist measures continue against numerous educational institutions, foremost among which is Bi'r Zayt University.

3. Curfew has been imposed on the towns of Al-Birah and Ramallah following the attack which led to the killing of a Zionist soldier. Mass punishments have been renewed against the citizens, scores of shops have been closed down, and hundreds of male and female youths have been arrested, in addition to strict military and terrorist measures, which are still being imposed on the Bethlehem and Qalqiliyah areas. These measures have been crowned by a military resolution issued by the occupation command banning citizens from travelling between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. This has been accompanied by the announcement made by the enemy prime minister that Palestinian revolutionaries are reorganizing their ranks in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and that violent measures will be taken to pursue them and impose deterrent penalties against their families by demolishing their houses or deporting them.

4. The Palestinian camps of Shu'fat, Qalandia, Al-Jalazun, Al-Am'ari, Al-Duhayshah, and Balatah have been attacked. They witnessed explosive and angry mass demonstrations yesterday and the day preceding it, on the anniversary of the Palestinian martyr's day and the anniversary of the Dayr Yasin massacre.

5. The Zionist gangs have escalated their attacks and violations against the Islamic sanctities to the degree that settlement groups have assaulted the premises of Al-Aqsa Mosque and held a meeting in the grounds of the holy mosque, which was devoted to the vile call to resume the settlement campaign on a wide scale in all the occupied territories, particularly in the Galilee. The enemy government declared yesterday the closure of Al-Rumaylah area and declared it a sealed military area, and has intensified military patrols and terrorist presence in the streets of the city of Hebron, as a precaution against any emergency. This new settlement assault — which is about to begin — has the total approval of the enemy parties, particularly the Labor and Likud Parties.

The PLO follows closely and with great anxiety the results of this criminal policy which is implemented by the Zionist bigots in our occupied homeland and in southern Lebanon — and which is supported by all forms of material and military aid by imperialist forces, particularly the U.S. Administration, which encourages the army of occupation and its agents to continue the policy of aggression, expansion, and expatriation of the citizens of the Palestinian camps in Sidon and Tyre, and causing the citizens of these heroic, nationalist cities to leave their homes in order to establish a buffer zone, to protect the enemy's security and entity and establish sectarian cantons.

Vis-a-vis these serious developments, the PLO renews its call to world conscience and public opinion, and all international and regional organizations to raise their voices in condemning this liquidation campaign and deterring the Zionist aggressors and their agents from committing further such crimes which aim at striking the stand of pride and resistance which the masses of our Palestinian people adopt proudly inside the occupied homeland and in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon side by side with the steadfast and struggling Lebanese people and their nationalist and Islamic forces.

PLO Urges UN To Punish Israel for 'Crimes'

JN101801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The PLO has urged the United Nations and the Security Council to assume their responsibilities and take the necessary measures to stop the criminal operations that the Zionist occupation forces are carrying out against Palestinian camps in Sidon in southern Lebanon. This came in a letter the PLO sent to the UN secretary general through its UN permanent representative, Zuhdi al-Tarazi. The text of the letter was published yesterday. The letter condemns the continued Zionist bombing of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps and calls for punishing the Zionist entity for its crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian Arab peoples.

PLO Official on Palestinian Fighters in Lebanon

PM101538 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Apr 85 p 1

[*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* London bureau report: "Al-Ifranji Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Palestinian Resistance Fighting Side by Side With Lebanese National Resistance"]

[Text] 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, the PLO representative in Bonn, told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that a large number of Palestinian resistance fighters have returned to southern Lebanon in order to defend Palestinian camps and fight side by side with Lebanese national resistance fighters against Israeli forces and agent forces allied with them.

Al-Ifranji, who returned to Bonn after attending the Fatah Movement Revolutionary Council which met in Tunis, said that there is close coordination between the new Palestinian command in southern Lebanon and the Lebanese resistance and that this coordination has resulted in a number of operations, which has angered the Israeli forces and the agent forces allied with them and driven them to launch attacks on Palestinian camps.

He stressed that the Revolutionary Council has decided to escalate armed operations against the enemy inside and outside Lebanon. He said that Yasir 'Arafat will leave for Jordan in the next 2 days in order to hold talks with the Jordanian monarch about the future Jordanian-Palestinian move. The agreement between the two sides has been fully accepted at the recent Revolutionary Council meetings, he added.

Voice of PLO on Car-Bomb Attack Against Zionists

JN101743 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The Lebanese-Palestinian joint resistance has carried out its most daring fedayeen operation. Thana' Yusuf Muhaybili, 17, stormed an enemy assembly point with a booby-trapped car loaded with 200 kgs of explosive materials. In this operation, 50 Zionist soldiers were killed, and a large number of Zionist soldiers were wounded. This daring heroic operation came as a decisive reply to strikes at Sidon and the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps and to the scheme of factional division being carried out by the Zionist enemy, who is using the fascist Phalange forces as a tool to implement this scheme.

In the wake of this operation, enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that he cannot prevent these deadly human bombs. The only thing he can do is immediately withdraw from southern Lebanon. Recently, the enemy gathered large number of civilians and made them walk alongside its military convoys as they moved, as a preemptive measure to avoid those deadly human bombs.

'Revolutionaries' Attack Zionist Patrol

JN101809 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland — the main arena of conflict — have escalated their operations against Zionist patrol and forces. One of our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland used Molotov cocktails to attack a Zionist military patrol in Jannin in the occupied West Bank. The patrol was burned and its soldiers were wounded.

Our revolutionaries inside the occupied homeland also used Molotov cocktails to attack a Zionist military bus while it was passing near the village of Al-Khadir. The bus was damaged and a number of its occupants were wounded.

The enemy radio admitted the two operations, but, as usual, declined to reveal its losses. The Zionist radio said the Zionist forces surrounded the areas of operations to search for our revolutionaries, but in vain.

BAHRAIN

Saudi Finance, Economy Minister Visits

Arrives in Manama

GF111100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 Apr (WAKH) — Muhammad Abu al-Khayl, the Saudi finance and national economy minister, arrived in Manama today on a brief visit to Bahrain during which he will attend the ceremony of laying the last girder of the Bahrain-Saudi Arabian causeway which will be held under the patronage of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the Bahraini prime minister.

Attends Causeway Ceremony

GF111102 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 Apr (WAKH) — The ceremony of laying the last girder of the Bahrain-Saudi Arabia causeway was held today under the patronage of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the Bahraini prime minister.

Present at the ceremony were the ministers; Muhammad Abu al-Khayl, Saudi finance and national economy minister; and senior officials from both countries.

Departs Manama

GF111210 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1110 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 Apr (WAKH) — Muhammad Abu al-Khayl, Saudi finance and national economy minister, left Manama today for Saudi Arabia at the conclusion of a visit to Bahrain during which he attended the ceremony of laying the last girder of the Bahrain-Saudi Arabia causeway; this was held this morning under the patronage of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the Bahraini prime minister.

KUWAIT

National Assembly Statement on Gulf Conflict

GF111546 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 10 Apr 85 p 6

["Text" of statement issued by the Kuwaiti National Assembly on 9 April]

[Text] The latest developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war have gone far beyond established human values and international norms with the destruction of cities and the killing of innocent children, women, and old people. All this urges us — being Muslim Arab people who seek an immediate end to this aggravating disaster — to call on "Iran" to positively respond to the calls made by fraternal and friendly countries in addition to the international organizations to halt the fighting and hold negotiations that lead to a reconciliation, since reconciliation is always good. "However, if the enemy is inclined towards peace, do thou incline towards peace and trust in God." [Koranic verse]

The killing of Muslims and shedding of blood is not only prohibited, but should be better directed to the cause of liberating our lands and sanctities, to defeating the forces of evil, and to aborting the plans machinated by Zionism and its agents. We, in the name of the Kuwaiti Arab people, pledge our support to any peace initiative designed to terminate bloodshed and to contain the war so that everyone does not go up in flames. We also call for an active international and Islamic role in supportingthe efforts to end the war and establish stability — particularly the efforts of the UN secretary general.

The unity of the Arab and Islamic peoples, in addition to the elimination of factional and racial differences, are among the basic factors that will ensure stability and promote development in the region. This is a principled issue linked with the fate of the region and its people.

This bestial war enabled the Zionist enemy to tamper with southern Lebanon and with the entire occupied Arab territories. It also served as a pretext for a foreign presence in the region; morever, it stopped and blocked all the region's development plans. We do not believe that any side will be satisfied with this. The continuation of the war will only serve the enemies of this nation. The time has come to bring this war to a moratorium so thatthe Arab and Islamic nations will consequently restore their power and unity.

Finally, the Kuwaiti National Assembly supports Iraq's rights to defend itself, and safeguard its territorial integrity and the safety of its people. The assembly emphasizes that the Kuwaiti and our Arab people in Iraq are bound by a common fate and destiny.

Information Minister Notes Importance of Arabsat

GF111416 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 11 Apr 85 p 4

[Interview with Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti information minister, by *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* correspondent 'Abd al-Mun'im Ibrahim — place and date not given]

[Excerpt][Ibrahim] It has been said that Arabsat will play a part in carrying Arab information into new international horizons. This has been contradicted by those who say that Arabsat will be incapable of achieving this because of Arab political differences. How do you view this subject?

[Al-Sabah] In my opinion, Arabsat is a neutral instrument that has not or will not do anything. It is we who do or do not do things. By "we" I mean officials responsible for information and communication in the Arab world. Therefore, we are not among those who are very optimistic or pessimistic that until now there have been some Arab countries that were not ready for a better use of this medium. I believe that there are many people who feel that it is important to overcome the obstacles among us in the Arab world so that we may exploit this effective tool.

We know that some nearby countries, such as India and Indonesia, make good use of their satellites. Their experiments are important in understanding how we can achieve an excellent return from this medium. Arabsat is one of the excellent and

advanced Arab projects. We in Kuwait shall complete the earth station this month. We look to the project with optimism and hope to agree on the best way to reap benefits from it. I would like to say that the efforts made by our brother Arab communications ministers deserve our appreciation and will be remembered by our future generations.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Call From Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab

LD112258 Riyadh SPA in English 1944 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, April 11, SPA — HM King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz tonight received a telephone call from the new Sudanese military ruler general 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

In his telephone conversation General Siwar al-Dhahab stressed the concern of the Sudanese Government and people to further strengthen its fraternal ties with Saudi Arabia.

He hailed the strong and sincere backing of Saudi Arabia to Arab causes and its support to the Arab nation in particularly in crucial stages and times of need.

The Sudanese leader expressed his best wishes to King Fahd and wished the Saudi people continued progress and prosperity.

Commentary Speculates on 'Arafat Visit to Jordan

LD111736 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Apr 85

[From the "Analyses" program by Hamzah Muhsin al-Saqqaf]

[Text] The visit by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, which began yesterday in Jordan, falls within the coordination of joint stands between the organization and Jordan within the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed on 11 February. It is an agreement that constitutes a new stage in the history of the Palestinian national action characterized by politics, its diplomatic rules, and regulations.

The current visit by Yasir 'Arafat to Jordan is coupled with the recent announcement of a Middle East tour by Mr Richard Murphy, the American assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs planned for April. In this tour he will visit Jordan and will be looking forward to meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. This has given observers the opportunity to speculate that Yasir 'Arafat's talks with His Majesty King Husayn might first tackle the coordination in composing the joint delegation; bearing in mind that Washington, according to reliable American sources, has made a condition that the delegation must not include members of the PLO. In light of this American stand, which is seen as a flexible development, the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is most likely to include Palestinian representatives from the Palestine National Council at least and from the elements who support, first of all, the PLO and its legitimate leadership represented by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the organization.

Because the forthcoming American move toward the Middle East is considered to be one of the most important reactions to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the PLO chairman's talks in Amman, which precede the American assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs's visit by a few days, have themselves been taken in the same vein and are interpreted as a Palestinian readiness to talk with Washington. In other words it epitomizes a limited readiness to meet the American move as long as the matter does not go beyond dialogue and there are no negotiations in its political diplomatic meaning. In fact the American announcement of the move toward the Middle East and the dialogue with the Palestinian side no matter who is involved, and Palestinian participation at this stage of the dialogue, constitutes a noticeable American retraction from a precious condition: namely that the American-Palestinian dialogue must be considered in connection with the recognition of Israel. Merely entering the dialogue stage does not nullify the PLO's right to take part in any future peace negotiations that will consider the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Whether Yasir 'Arafat's talks in Amman are tackling the possibility of taking part in a delegation with Jordan to meet Richard Murphy during his coming visit to the Jordanian capital is a possibility because the Palestinian stand is proceeding at this stage from the conviction that it is necessary to exploit the time factor for the benefit of the cause.

Thus it is possible to say that this visit will provide the forthcoming tour of the American assstant secretary of state, as an exploratory tour in the first place, with the opportunity of success which Mr George Shultz, the American state secretary, is looking forward to in order to carry out, in the light of this success, his awaited tour of the Middle East.

UAE

Information Minister Praises GCC Cooperation

GF111256 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0550 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Apr (WAM) — Information and Culture Minister Ahmad ibn Hamid has stated that the ninth conference of the information ministers in the Arab Gulf countries, which ended recently in Riyadh, is one of the most successful conferences held by the information ministers in the past few years.

In a statement to WAM, he said that the discussions at the conference were characterised by the spirit of scientific research and thorough study of Gulf information cooperation,the steps that it has made, and the duties incumbent upon the Gulf information institutions during the coming stage.

He referred to the prominent role played by the UAE delegation to the conference, which presented two reports: the first was on the steps that have been made since the convening of the eighth conference of the information ministers of the Arab Gulf countries in Abu Dhabi in April 1984, and the second on the assessment committee for the work of the joint information institutions with the aim of consolidating their work and enabling them to

achieve their desired aims. The committee chairmanship was given to the under secretary at the UAE Information Ministry, after it was decided during this meeting to rename it the Permanent Committee for the Assessment and Follow Up of the Work of the Joint Information Institutions, and after it was expanded to include the under secretaries at the information ministries in the member-countries in its membership .

Ahmad ibn Hamid noted that conference discussions dealt with the importance of constant coordination among the information ministries of the Arab Gulf countries, and that for this reason, the ministers have decided to hold another meeting in October 1985 to review new developments and the resolutions of the ninth conference that have been implemented. They have also set the month of March as a permanent date for their periodic meeting each year. He affirmed that the conference was characterised by a fraternal spirit reflecting the ties among the nationals of the Arab Gulf countries, and the desire to achieve information and cultural progress and surmount the impediments that confront joint Gulf information activity.

He said that the conference has expressed its satisfaction with the achievemenets made by the joint information institutions in the past, and which are a cause of pride for the nationals of the countries of the region and an example to be followed in the sphere of joint work.

PDRY

Soviet Party, Government Delegation Arrives 11 Apr

GF111828 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The Soviet party and Government delegation led by Comrade (Karin Voltin), deputy secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Aden today on a visit to last several days in the PDRY. During the visit, the delegation will hold party and official talks with a number of officials at the party and state leadership level on cooperation and friendship relations between the two friendly parties and countries.

The Soviet party delegation was welcomed at the airport by Brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee; Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister; a number of officials at the YSP Central Committee and the Foreign Ministry; and Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden.

Meeting With Deputy Planning Minister

GF111944 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Deputy Planning Minister Brother 'Abdallah Sa'id 'Abadan this morning met at his office with Comrade (Gromin), deputy chief of the Middle East Department at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Relations [name and title as heard].

During the meeting a discussion was held on questions dealing with developing economic relations between the two friendly countries, continuing the implementation of the economic agreements, and preparing for the meeting of the joint standing economic committee and the branch committees in the fields of agriculture, transport, planning, health, and cadres.

The health and cadres committees will hold their meetings during May in Aden. The meeting was attented by Comrade (Gunar Kaderov), economic adviser at the USSR Embassy in Aden.

Mubarak Speaks to Siwar al-Dhahab on Telephone
NC121257 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's ruling Military Council, spoke over the telephone at noon today with President Husni Mubarak. The two exchanged views on a number of political issues affecting the region.

During the call, General Siwar al-Dhahab described the situation in Sudan as completely stable. He also affirmed the depth and honesty of the relations linking the two peoples of the Nile Valley. President Mubarak told General Siwar al-Dhahab that the Egyptian people and Government support the Sudanese leadership and the fraternal Sudanese people. He also said that Egypt supports Sudan's march toward the achievement of its objectives and the fulfillment of its hopes.

India's Rajiv Gandhi To Visit Cairo in June
NC111150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (MENA) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will pay an official visit to Egypt during the second half of June. His visit will be part of a tour that will take him to Algeria, France, the United States, and Switzerland.

According to a responsible source at the Indian Embassy in Cairo, the visit will consolidate Egyptian and Indian efforts on behalf of the Nonaligned Movement.

Commentary Views Effect of U.S. Aid on Agriculture
PM111901 Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic 8 Apr 85 pp 28,29

[Dr Mustafa al-Jabali article: "Dangers of U.S. Aid to Egyptian Agriculture"]

[Text] Anyone who followed President Mubarak's recent U.S. trip and the speculations about its economic objectives, what has been said about it in the press, and the debate on it at various meetings will certainly come away with several impressions; the immediate and nonimmediate effects of these impressions should be analyzed. I will confine myself here to analyzing U.S. aid and what it has achieved for the development of the agricultural sector in Egypt.

The clear impression created by what has been published in the U.S. media was that Egypt's objective was to launch a Tatar raid on the U.S. Treasury for the benefit of development in Egypt; at the same time no such statements were made with regard to the aid given to Israel, which is far greater than that granted to Egypt despite the great difference in the objectives for which aid is given to the two countries. If there is a lesson that we should learn and be well aware of, it is that, as evidence and precedents indicate, the aid will not last forever and it is bound to be reduced substantially or discontinued completely. For this reason we should be prepared as soon as possible to ensure local food security, so that we are not taken by surprise and faced with a difficult choice.

An accurate analysis of the effect of foreign aid on the growth of the Egyptian agricultural sector shows us that a major proportion of aid and grants given to this sector return to the United States in the form of salaries and allowances for the U.S. personnel working on these projects. On many projects this proportion ranged between 40 and 50 percent of the funds allocated to the project. Also, it is a condition that goods and machinery for projects come from the United States, however much more expensive they may be than similar goods from other markets. Meanwhile no Egyptian commodity that is available in U.S. markets, such as fruit, vegetables, and cotton, are allowed to be exported to the United States. This has caused a deficit of more than $2 billion a year in the trade balance in favor of the United States.

With regard to the Egyptian agricultural sector in particular, a major part of U.S. aid is spent on more studies with the aim of obtaining the largest amount of data possible on the Egyptian agricultural framework, which the U.S. side is interested in knowing. A small amount is spent on programs of limited effect, and the rest is utilized on importing food commodities such as wheat, corn, and oil.

Major production projects receive almost nothing of this aid, so that the effect of aid in developing the agricultural sector is very limited and has had no tangible effect on increasing the production of strategic food crops such as grains (wheat, rice, and corn), oil crops, and sugar crops (sugar cane and beets). All that has been achieved with regard to these crops has been achieved thanks to Egyptian scientific efforts and Egyptian funds. In animal production, the effect of the U.S. aid program in developing this sector is hardly felt, with regard either to improving animal quality or to increasing meat, dairy, and egg production.

With regard to horizontal expansion, which is essential for the future of agricultural development in Egypt, the U.S. attitude is almost negative, despite the fact that the government rates it as one of the basic pillars of comprehensive development; this is due ti the job opportunities it creates for a large number of the new generation in the countryside and the effect it will have on reducing population overcrowding in the old communities, the delta, and in the Nile Valley, where congestion has reached a level threatening the social structure of Egyptian society.

In addition, this expansion will provide land that will ensure food security at a time when the gap between food consumption and production is widening and reliance on imports to meet this shortage is increasing year after year. This situation is threatening the development program not only for the agricultural sector but also for the rest of the production and services sector.

The negative U.S. attitude to land reform projects in Egypt is based on the outcome of a limited study carried out by U.S. consulting firms. The Egyptian side did not agree with the outcome and submitted views refuting the report, which is considered not to cover all the reform projects already carried out.

U.S. aid to the agricultural sector has not led to a decreasing food shortage, as was expected. On the contrary, this shortage has increased with time and in 1984 reached around 6.5 million

metric tons of wheat and flour; 650,000 metric tons of sugar; 400,000 metric tons of oil; and around 1.5 million metric tons of corn.

Development in Egypt basically depends on Egyptian effort. The role of foreign aid should be no more than an auxiliary factor. This puts the onus of development on Egyptians through the utilization of the results of studies obtained locally and the adaptation of technology obtained from abroad.

With regard to the agricultural sector, Egypt has the opportunity to achieve self-sufficiency in the basic commodities if the available natural resources — land and water — are properly utilized; the suitable climatic conditions exploited in production; Egyptian scientists participate in research centers and universities; and the professional unions, cooperative, and party organizations contribute effectively to a national campaign to enhance crop production and to give the farmer an incentive to ensure his devotion to work. Such a campaign could, in the foreseeable future and in any case within 5 years, enable the achievement of the following results:

Doubling the corn crop to 6 million instead of the present 3 million metric tons, which would dispense entirely with the need for corn imports for a long time and provide more than 3 million tons of animal feed;

Increasing rice production by no less than 1.5 million metric tons annually, which could be exported and enable 4.5 million metric tons of wheat to be bought with the proceeds;

Increasing wheat production from 9.5 million to 18 million ardeb, which would increase the level of coverage of wheat requirements from 20 to 40 percent.

The method of utilizing U.S. aid and loans allocated for the agricultural sector should be radically changed so that they basically concentrate on creating an agricultural production base within a period not exceeding 5 years and giving priority to projects of immediate and not-so-immediate yield; this will contribute to achieving food security, create more job opportunities, and ease pressure on towns and villages. This calls for spending less on studies and reducing the U.S. experts' share of the aid to the minimum — to the area in which Egyptian expertise is not available. In order to achieve this we should do the following:

1. Plant 100,000 feddans annually with beets in order to produce about 200,000 metric tons of sugar and build refineries to process sugar from beets produced from this area.

2. Plant 200,000 feddans annually with oil-producing crops to produce 50,000 tons of oil and build the necessary factories for the production of this quantity of oil.

3. Improve and cultivate 150,000 feddans of new land annually and establish industrial agricultural communities on them with the aim of creating no fewer than 100,000 jobs.

4. Concentrate on national campaign programs to increase productivity of strategic food crops.

5. Seek to intensify crop growing by increasing from two to three crops, and substituting early, high-yield strains for the traditional Egyptian crops. This will add 5 million feddans that could be planted with wheat, corn, beets, and oil-producing crops.

The only way for us to liberate our political will from subservience to food is to turn Egyptian society from a consumer to a producer society; it is self-reliance and not reliance on aid and grants.

This is not easy to achieve; it requires a national mobilization on all levels and awareness of all the aspects of the food problem facing our people, the role of each of us in production process, and the benefits that society will reap.

Saddam Receives Cable From Romania's Ceausescu

JN111328 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received the following cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu:

His Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq. I would like to express my warm thanks for your congratulations on my reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I send you my heartfelt greetings, wishing you good health and happiness, the friendly Iraqi people peace and prosperity, and our joint cooperation further development and progress.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Information Minister Returns From Riyadh

JN111656 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1611 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) — Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nusayyif Jasim returned to Baghdad today after leading the Iraqi delegation to the ninth conference of the Gulf states' information ministers, which ended in Riyadh the day before yesterday.

Communique No 1,801 Reports 10-11 April Action

JN111639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,801 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 11 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The Iranian rulers will realize that their evil intentions will not be hidden from the intelligent Iraqis and that our Armed Forces in all the operational war sectors are fully ready as always to dismember their remnants and turn their spite against them. Our Armed Forces, God willing, will deal them blows after which they will never rise. The tyrants will inevitably suffer great adversities. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. In order that the criminal Iranian rulers may witness Iraq's response to their insistence on continuing the war and their acts of aggression against the purely residential areas in our country, our Air Force planes, the arm of capable Iraq, launched destructive raids on the cities of Ilam, Dehloran, Gilan-e Gharb, and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab at 1000 [0600 GMT] today. Having accurately pounded their targets, the eagles of the air returned with their planes, safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

2. In order to crush enemy forces and inflict the gravest losses on their men and equipment, our Air Force planes continued their destructive raids on enemy units east of Tigris. Our planes carried out 113 combat missions with high efficiency and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our daring helicopter gunships pursued enemy remnant forces east of Tigris inflicting accurate, concentrated hits and heavy losses in men and equipment. They destroyed four boats, killing their occupants. They also destroyed one emplacement for an antiaircraft weapon and a number of enemy gatherings and hideouts.

4. Our forward units dealt effective artillery strikes to enemy positions east of Basra, killing four, wounding others, and destroying one observation post and three infantry positions, killing those manning them.

5. A group of enemy personnel, carried on boats, advanced toward one of our forward units' hideouts in the Maysan sector. Our men opened fire, destroyed two steamboats and three wooden boats, and killed all of their occupants. Only those who fled escaped death.

6. One enemy soldier was killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed in the central sector.

7. At various times, the criminal enemy shelled Basra, Mandali, and Al-Qurnah suburbs with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 April 1985

Dailies on Preparations To Foil New Offensive

JN120724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* has said that the next battle will mark not only the end of war but also the end of the Iranian rulers. In an editorial today, the paper adds that the wicked Khomeyniites will know what a heavy price they pay when they try to encroach on Iraq's borders, waters, dignity, and sovereignty.

The paper asserts that Iraq has completed the last detail of preparations to fight the enemy, wipe it out, and teach it the additional lessons it needs to learn before it can come to the sound path of logic and peace. It points out that Iraq's heroes will tear up their new offensive and turn it into a lesson for those Iranians who have not yet heeded our warnings.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* has said that Iraqi fire is ready to devour the remaining Iranian forces, whose fate will be no better than that of tens of thousands who were swallowed up by our fire and sent to hell in ashes in the second battles east of Tigris. The paper reminds the international community, organizations, and groups of the Iranian regime's hostility and insistence on foiling every peace effort. It adds that Iraq has completed all the preparations needed to destroy and wipe out the new Iranian offensive.

U.S. Congressional Delegation Visits Amman

Arrives in Amman

JN111307 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, arrived in Amman today heading a congressional delegation on a 2-day visit to Jordan;during the visit he will meet His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, and a number of Jordanian officials.

Received by Prince Hasan

JN111508 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, 11 Apr (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan this morning received the U.S. congressional delegation led by David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, currently visiting Jordan within its tour of the region. They discussed the situation in the region in general and the situation in the occupied territories in particular.

Received by Commander in Chief

JN111509 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, 11 Apr (PETRA) — Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, and a number of his delegation at the General Command today.

They discussed certain issues of common interest. The chief of staff and the U.S. ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Meets With King Husayn

JN111927 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met with the U.S. Congressional delegation led by David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening.

His majesty reviewed the peace efforts in the Middle East and the Jordanian position on a just peace that is based on convening an international conference for peace with the participation of the two superpowers, the UN Security Council permanent member-states, and the parties to the conflict, including the PLO. His majesty explained the political background of the Jordan-PLO joint agreement that was signed on 11 February to achieve a just political settlement of the Palestine question.

His majesty explained the agreement's dimensions based on international legitimacy, the UN resolutions, and the spirit of the Fes summit resolutions. The agreement aims at achieving a just, durable, and comprehensive peace in accordance with the principles of land in return for peace, including Arab Jerusalem, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and settling all the aspects of the Palestine question. His majesty stressed the importance of holding a U.S. dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and the need to encourage the PLO to participate in the peace process.

The prime minister, the Royal Hashemite Court chief, and the Court minister attended the meeting. Prior to that, His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur al-Husayn received the head and members of the U.S. Congressional delegation and their wives.

Received by Al-Masri

JN111938 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received at his office the U.S. congressional delegation led by David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

Al-Masri reviewed with the delegation the relations between Jordan and the United States, and the current political moves on the Arab and international elvels to achieve a just solution to the Palestine question in light of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. They also reviewed international efforts to achieve a durable and comprehensive political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Confers With Al-Rifa'i

JN111932 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has received the U.S. congressional delegation. The two sides discussed issues of common concern. Attending the meeting were Dr Sami Judah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs, and Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities.

Departs Amman

JN121143 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Amman – The U.S. congressional delegation led by David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, left Amman today following a 2-day visit to Jordan during which they met with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of officials. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and the U.S. ambassador in Amman saw off the delegation.

'Arafat Meets With U.S. Congressional Delegation

JN120609 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
12 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met last night with David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, and a number of his aides.

The meeting was attended by Muhammad Milhim and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee members; Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member; and Nabil 'Amr, Fatah Revolutionary Council member.

Review Palestinian Developments

JN120732 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, 12 Apr (INA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with a U.S. congressional delegation in Amman last night. Informed sources said that the two sides reviewed the developments of the Palestine question, the U.S. stand toward the Arab-Zionist conflict, and the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action for peace in the Arab region.

The U.S. congressional delegation, which comprises seven members led by David Obey, had earlier met with King Husayn, who stressed the need to include the PLO in peace negotiations.

'Arafat Receives Palestinian Officers in Amman

JN111730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1615 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received Brigadier Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan, and a number of the Liberation Army officers in Amman yesterday evening.

Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar explained to the military commanders the current circumstances of the PLO, the dangers threatening our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland, and the liquidatory campaigns against the sons of our Palestinian people in southern Lebanon. He indicated that these campaigns are aimed at expelling the Palestinian citizens from their refugee camps within the conspiracy to achieve sectarian division in Lebanon.

AL-DUSTUR Comments on Economic Measures

JN111141 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
11 Apr 85 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Private Sector's Role and Joint Responsibility"]

[Text] The meeting between Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the chairmen and members of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry yesterday clearly defined the features of the Government's future economic course. This is in implementation of the directives contained in the letter of designation that stressed the vitality of the private sector's role and the need to support and activate it in the service of this homeland's high objectives.

In harmony with the wide spirit of optimism that Zayd al-Rifa'i's appointment as prime minister created among the different economic circles and sectors, yesterday's meeting and the prime minister's assertions came to practically and tangibly accelerate the restoration of complete activity to the private sector so that it can play its direct role in reviving the economy. Upon presenting his plan on the way to deal with the current economic situation, the prime minister emphasized two basic factors that determine this government's economic policy and secure balanced aims in order to definitely curb any undesired effects. The first factor is represented by giving the private sector a role in reviving the national economy once the obstacles facing this sector are removed. The second factor, no less important, will be governed by the principles and objectives of the forthcoming 5-year development plan that aims at creating a wide and speedy development in industry, trade, tourism, services, agriculture, and other economic sectors.

The prime minister told the economic functionaries yesterday that although the government will stop fixing the prices of commodities that do not concern it, it would retain its authority to fix prices on basic food commodities imported by the Ministry of Supply in order to avoid any accompanying negative results. This will prevent monopolies, inflation, or other possible negative effects on those with limited incomes. Zayd al-Rifa'i's economic policy, which has opened the door wide to the private sector to participate in the development process at a time when the public sector will continue its traditional role as a supporter and director of this process, will achieve an ideal economy for a state that believes in a free enterprise economy, and will bolster the country's financial and economic situation by promoting the status of this wide and firm economic base.

New Laws Expected To Limit Foreign Companies

JN111530 Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English
11-17 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Amman (*STAR*) — The government will soon issue new regulations that will limit the awarding of tenders related to construction projects to Jordanian contractors and industries, *THE STAR* has learned. The regulation will also emphasize on employing Jordanian manpower and expertise as much as possible when awarding construction contracts. Foreign companies will be considered only in limited and exceptional cases and only when no Jordanian substitute can be hired. The Prime Minister Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i has ordered the suspension of a number of tender awards, which were to be given to foreign companies. He has also ordered officials to re-issue a number of awarded tenders to allow Jordanian companies to participate once more.

THE STAR also learned this week that the Prime Minister has ordered government departments to make their purchases from Jordanian companies only even if these deals will cost the government a maximum of 15 percent more than if a foreign supplier was hired. In another development, a new labour regulation is expected to be issued soon obliging all foreign companies to employ at least 50 percent Jordanian staff. Foreign companies will also be required to train Jordanian engineers to be able to take over from foreign consultants already employed in Jordan.

Birri, Junblatt, Al-Huss To Visit Syria for Talks

NC111755 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Informed political sources have reported that Ministers al-Huss, Birri, and Junblatt will visit Damascus within the next few days at the request of a Syrian invitation for talks on the Lebanese situation in general, and on Sidon in particular. The talks will also deal with the boycotting of the cabinet sessions by ministers Birri and Junblatt.

Sham'un on Karami's Boycott of Cabinet Meetings

NC111808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Camille Sham'un, minister of finance and housing, has commented on Prime Minister Rashid Karami's decision to boycott Cabinet meetings. He said: Whatever the government does has no effect on the statement issued at the Bkirki conference. Since the prime minister, Minister Birri, and a great majority of Christians and Muslims support the Bkirki statement, I wish we could forget the superficial disagreement between ministers that caused the prime minister to decide to boycott the Cabinet meetings. We should instead think about the solid foundation the Bkirki statement builds toward uniting Lebanon.

Executive Committee Meets on Political Issues

NC112041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1728 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee met this afternoon to study a number of political and security issues, and to assess the situation after 10 years of war.

Following the meeting, Karim Paqraduni, head of the Executive Committee's Political and Information Committee, stated that the Executive Committee discussed Prime Minister Karami's decision to boycott Cabinet sessions. The committee believes, he said, that this position might help solve the Sidon problem. The committee affirmed that it is necessary to send the Army to Sidon prior to the second phase of the Israeli withdrawal in order to end the fighting, achieve the withdrawal of all forces from the Sidon area, and return all evacuees to their homes. The Executive Committee believes that anyone who interferes with sending the Army to Sidon will be responsible for the consequences. Paqraduni added that the Executive Committee calls for quickly convening a national conference to work out a radical solution to Lebanon's problem. He added that the committee seeks to render the resolutions of the Christian conference more comprehensive and effective.

Asked to comment on yesterday's statements by Junblatt and Sa'id Sha'ban [Islamic Unification Movement leader], Paqraduni said: We believe that a solution must come from the Lebanese themselves. We will continue to support meetings among all Lebanese to solve the Lebanese crisis. Thus far external solutions have not stopped the war or ensured peace in Lebanon.

Paqraduni said that the 12 March movement [Ja'ja' uprising] has removed the Lebanese crisis from the international quagmire and has reactivated internal and external interest in Lebanon.

Asked whether the Lebanese Forces protested to the Security Committee over dispatching the Army to Sidon, Paqraduni said that the Lebanese Forces proposed a security plan 10 days ago to end the fighting in the Sidon area. This plan is based on the following points:

1. Sending a Lebanese Army battalion to defend the citizens;

2. Withdrawing non-Lebanese forces from the area; and

3. Ending the Palestinian deployment outside the camps.

He added: Since we proposed this plan, Palestinian military involvement has increased. The Palestinians now incite the fighting in the Sidon area. Therefore, the Lebanese Forces advocate the entry of the Lebanese Army into Sidon, without preconditions, prior to the conclusion of the second phase of the Israeli withdrawal.

Paqraduni added: We have learned that the Lebanese Government decided to send an Army battalion to the south, but obstacles have so far prevented this. Asked who created the obstacles, Paqraduni said: Nabih Birri seems to be the main obstacle. Asked if the Lebanese Forces set conditions concerning the battalion's personnel, Paqraduni said: Not at all.

After being told that some newspapers have reported communications between the uprising and Israel, and that Dr Samir Ja'ja' has recently visited Israel, Paqraduni said: Dr Ja'ja' has not visited Israel. These reports are an attempt to distort the image of the uprising in the Arab world.

Paqraduni added that the uprising has not yet communicated with the Arab world. The uprising must first outline its political program.

Ja'ja' Reportedly Meets Israeli, Militia Officers

NC111805 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1730 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] It has been learned that Samir Ja'ja' and some militia officials held a meeting in Al-Salihiyah Barracks this afternoon, attended by militia officials, officers in agent Antoine Lahd's militia, and a high-ranking Israeli intelligence officer. Ja'ja' inspected a number of positions of the Phalangist militia in the Jazzin area.

'Dissension' Seen Within Amal Movement in Al-Biqa'

NC111835 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Reports confirm that widespread dissension exists within the Amal movement in Al-Biqa' following the disaffection of Haytham Jum'ah and Zakariyah Hamzah from the movement. Dissension is now appearing among Amal movement members

in Al-Biqa' following similar dissension in Beirut and its southern suburb.

Dissidents are trying to remove Nabih Birri as Amal leader following Birri's strained relations with Jum'ah and Hamzah. Fundamentalist Shi'ites backed by Iran are expected to support the dissidents now that Nabih Birri's relations with Iran have worsened. Meanwhile, the Syrians have thus far refrained from supporting either side.

VOL Outlines Security Situation in Beirut, South

NC112135 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Clashes broke out in the market area 5 minutes ago when gunmen in West Beirut directed their machinegun and RPG fire at opposing positions. The clashes expanded a minute ago to cover the Sodeco, Primo, and Ra's al-Nab' areas.

In another development, Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Hilaliyah, and 'Abra have been coming under RPG and mortar fire since 2250. The fire is being directed from Tallat Mar Ilyas and Al-Qannay triangle. Furthermore, Al-Miyah wa Miyah is also coming under RPG fire from Al-Miyah wa Miyah camp, and Darb al-Sim is receiving sniper fire from 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

Additional Details on Fighting in South Noted

Sidon Area Shelled

NC111756 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1655 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] We have just received the following report from the news desk:

Shelling resumed on the Christian villages and towns east of Sidon. The firing comes from the positions of Palestinians and extremist Muslims in the Palestinian camps. The 98th Battalion artillery is participating in the shelling.

'Enemy' Position Attacked

NC111927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The martyr Muhammad Sa'd group of the national resistance attacked an enemy military position in Jall al-Bahr in Tyre with 107-mm rockets, other rockets, and machineguns at 1700 today. It has been learned that the resistance fighters clashed with the occupation forces for 15 minutes.

Enemy losses could not be determined because of the security cordon thrown around the area by the enemy forces.

Explosions Heard Near Sidon

NC111732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1650 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] We have just received a report from Sidon that explosions are now being heard on the combat lines east of Sidon. Our correspondent has learned that Samir Ja'ja' is now in Kafr Him

Occupation Forces' Actions

NC111919 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1730 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The occupation forces continued their terrorist actions against Lebanese citizens today. According to sources in Tyre, crew members of an Israeli warship searched fishing boats in the port of Tyre today, supposedly looking for national resistance fighters and a small ship loaded with explosives, which the occupation forces allege left the port of Tyre en route for the occupied Arab territories.

The occupation forces prohibited traffic on Al-Qasimiyah Bridge today, and it was also reported that water and electricity in Tyre remains off for the 5th consecutive day, a situation which now threatens public health.

Meanwhile, Zionist occupation forces raided the Al-Rashidiyah camp this morning, using more than 40 vehicles. Using loudspeakers, they called the local citizens to assemble at the public square. They arrested many of the camp's youths, supposedly to interrogate them.

Army Deployed in Al-Nabatiyah

NC121037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] A mechanized infantry battalion left Sidon's Muhammad Zughayb Barracks this morning. It has begun taking up positions in a number of areas in Al-Nabatiyah, which was evacuated by the Israeli army yesterday.

Al-Ahmar Receives Polish Workers Delegation

JN111723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met with the Polish United Workers Party delegation led by Marian Orzechowski, Politburo candidate member, and discussed a number of issues of common interest between the two parties and countries and the developments in the Arab region in particular.

Upon receiving the guest delegation, Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed Syria's firm and principled political line that is hostile to imperialism, Zionism, the reactionaries, and their schemes. He said: We, under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, work for a just peace in our region and the world.

On his part, Orzechowski praised Syria's great development and significant achievements on the course of building the socialist society.

He also praised the principled course of Syria's policy and affirmed that the viewpoints of the two parties are identical concerning major world events.

He asserted his country's position in supporting Syria and the Palestinian Arab people's struggle to regain all their legitimate rights, headed by their right to establish an independent Palestinian state.

People's Assembly Speaker Meets GDR Ambassador

JN111350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received GDR Ambassador in Damascus Reinhard Escherich this morning. They discussed parliamentary relations between the two friendly countries and the need to promote them. They also reviewed some of the current issues in the region. Escherich spoke about the importance of the distinguished Syrian role in the region and its brave stands under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the aggressive imperialist and Zionist schemes, reiterating his country's support for the just struggle of the Syrian Arab people in the battles of construction and liberation. The People's Assembly speaker explained the current developments in the region and Syria's stands toward them, affirming the continuation of the struggle under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad until our nation fulfils its just causes.

'Arafat Meets With U.S. Congressmen in Amman

JN120845 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0815 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Five [as heard] U.S. congressmen met for 3 hours with Yasir 'Arafat in Amman last night. The talks dealt with the conspiratorial Husayn-'Arafat agreement, and the formation of the joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation to negotiate with the Zionist enemy to liquidate the Palestine question.

Peres Warns Syria on Troop Movements in Lebanon

TA111438 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Report by Yosef Walter]

[Excerpts] Yesterday Prime Minister Shim'on Peres implicitly warned Syria against attempts to move its forces back into southern Lebanon after the IDF withdrawal. The prime minister, who was speaking yesterday with paratroopers in Tyre, was asked by one of the soldiers what was happening with the Syrian Army and the Syrians' behavior after the withdrawal from Lebanon. He replied: "The IDF is immeasurably superior in its power to the Syrian Army and it would be better for Syria to behave in Lebanon with the same restraint it uses on the Golan Heights."

The prime minister thinks that after the IDF withdrawal, the scale of Shi'ite terrorism will decrease. As for deployment in the security strip, the prime minister said the IDF would not act beyond the international border as long as there is calm there. However, if the terrorists try to attack us, neither the site nor the inhabitants will stop us from reacting with all gravity and immediately. We do not want any Lebanese soil, water,or politics. However, if we are fired on from Tyre, nothing will stop us from reacting at once and as warranted, he said.

Peres-Mubarak Summit May Be Held in June

TA111415 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 85

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] The summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak may be held at the beginning of June, at the earliest. This is the assessment in Jerusalem, against the background of the ongoing contacts with Cairo to formulate the "package deal."

Israel will not be satisfied with the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and will demand the implementation of additional components of the normalization, in accordance with the commitments Egypt took upon itself.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday criticized Egypt's refusal to permit trade between the two countries. In a talk with U.S. Senator Dan Evans, Shamir claimed the Egyptian Ministry of Trade is obstructing businessmen from Israel.

'Sources' Say Tabah Must Be Part of Package Deal

TA111050 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 85

[Report by Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Referring to negotiations with Egypt, security sources have explained that nothing stands in the way of a dialogue on all the issues between the two countries, as part of a package deal.

The sources made it clear that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will be prepared to discuss arbitration on the Tabah question with Egypt; however, this will only be on condition that the "package deal" between Israel and Egypt includes a discussion not only of Tabah arbitration in exchange for the return to Israel of the Egyptian ambassador and a Mubarak-Peres summit meeting, but all the issues between Israel and Egypt, including normalization.

If Minister Weizman returns from his visit to Egypt next week with the components of normalization in hand, Rabin will be prepared for Israel to open a discussion with Egypt about arbitration over Tabah, too, the security sources said.

Referring to the U.S. appeal to Israel to participate in the "star wars" project, the security sources said that before Israel responds, it must receive information about what is involved. The sources emphasized that, in any event, there is no question of Israeli operational participation.

'Arafat Meets With U.S. Congressmen in Amman

JN120631 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat met in Amman last night with five members of a U.S. congressional delegation currently visiting Jordan. The U.S. delegation members refused to make any statement to the reporters at the conclusion of the meeting, which lasted 2 hours. They also tried to prevent photographers from taking pictures of them before the meeting began. 'Arafat himself declined to make any comment to reporters at the conclusion of the meeting, which is believed to have dealt with the recent agreement between King Husayn and 'Arafat, the U.S. stand toward the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the Palestine question.

It is worth noting that Washington refuses to deal with the PLO unless it recognizes Israel's right to exist and accepts UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. This refusal does not apply to U.S. congressmen.

Air Force Commander on Modernization, Lebanon

TA111500 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 85 p 16

[Interview with Major General 'Amos Lapidot, commander of the Air Force, by Tali Zelinger — date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Maj Gen Lapidot, this week 19 years ago you were the commander of the squadron whose pilot, then a captain, for the first time in history gunned down a MIG-21. In the next few days we will mark 15 years since the first encounter with Soviet pilots who were flying Egyptian planes in the large dog fight in which five MIG-21 planes flown by Soviet pilots were downed. Our Air Force has come a long way since then. What changes have taken place in the Arab air forces and how are we prepared to meet these changes?

Answer: An air force is measured not only by planes and missiles, but mainly by its people. People are the decisive factor, and only then come weapon systems and planes. From this viewpoint the Arab air forces are composed of Syrians, Jordanians, Saudi Arabians, and so forth. From the viewpoint of weapon

systems we have a problem — our systems are constantly improving, but I must emphasize that the quality of the Arab air forces' systems is also constantly improving. The Syrian Air Force is in a process of accelerated and constant improvement in almost all spheres; Egypt is equipping itself with first rate Western planes, and the same holds true for Saudi Arabia. Jordan has a problem with purchasing really modern planes, but I suspect that they will overcome this problem eventually. They have improved Hawk missiles, but this is a long standing fact.

Question: Do you regret the "waste" of the missile attack [referring to attack in which Israeli aircraft destroyed Syrian missile systems in Lebanon during the Lebanese war]?

Answer: I think it was essential and extremely important for the Air Force in many aspects relating to its power.

Question: The damage from disclosure was only one aspect; another damage resulting is the accelerated process of improving the Syrian antiaircraft system and its Air Force, including its manpower. Is this a problem for us?

Answer: It is true that the pace has been accelerated, but you should not necessarily link this with the destruction of their missiles, but rather to the overall results of the war. Our Air Force beat the Syrian Air Force in almost every area in which there was contact. It is true that if the Peace for Galilee operation did not take place at all then this process might not have adopted such an accelerated momentum.

Question: Contrary to the Syrian buildup, we face cuts in the defense budget. What damage does this cause to the Air Force?

Answer: The cuts are meaningful, not merely cosmetic, and they do not affect only the fat. We try to see to it that the damage, qualitatively, will not be as large as the cuts. For this purpose we have activated, for example, systems for training in dog fights which we had heavily funded in the past. By means of these systems we can take better advantage of each flight hour. Another example: The people whose jobs have been cut are being used to repair equipment that we cannot financially afford to give to the civilian industries.

Question: What place will the Air Force have when the IDF redeploys along the international border and resumes a policy of strikes in reacting to and deterring terrorism from Lebanon?

Answer: As always, it will occupy a central place. I believe that problems similar to those we knew in the past as well as new ones will be taken care of by means of aerial strikes.

Question: Did the stay in Lebanon affect the Air Force as it has affected the field armies?

Answer: We ran into less problems of the type encountered by the field armies, which are caused by their deployment in Lebanon. We had difficult minutes during the war. We ran into difficulties in precisely defining our targets, on the one hand, and of the fear of hitting civilians, on the other hand. There were several painful incidents which we did not encounter in previous wars. Eventually we found the formula.

Question: What will happen to the IDF's activity following the withdrawal?

Answer: The principles according to which the IDF operates remain intact. However, I must emphasize that from the Air Force's viewpoint we are currently in a state of peace, more or less, whereas in war many things can happen. We can be pushed into a corner.

Question: You approved the establishment of the Field Armies Command?

Answer: I expressed the opinion that we must adopt the standard concept in the world, according to which there are air, sea, and land branches with a general staff over them.

Question: This brings me to the cooperation between the various branches, which was faulty during the war. Are you satisfied with what has taken place on this issue since then?

Answer: Even though we did a lot of work on this issue during the war — and it was not bad on the whole — many lessons have been learned in this area, which is naturally very complicated. Since then we have been working intensively to improve the situation and implement the lessons.

We have strengthened this cooperation during peace-time training and we are beginning to see the fruits. However, we must remember that a wedding is a two-sided affair and that the improvement must be mutual. I have no qualms about what we in the Air Force are doing about it; as for what the other side is doing, I am not sure I am completely satisfied. More could have been done.

Question: Is it a matter of budget?

Answer: It is a matter of the Field Armies Command. Had it been better constructed then I assume cooperation would have received better treatment by the field armies.

Question: The IDF's Air Force is receiving what many people consider to be a "bonus," that is the "Lavi" aircraft. Soon we will mark 11 years since the introduction of the "Kfir" aircraft to the force and 15 years since the introduction of the Phantoms. Are you sure the Air Force needs the "Lavi"?

Answer: The Air Force needs many things, including several types of aircraft. The "Lavi" is meant to replace the Kfirs and Skyhawks and it is specially tailored to our needs. It is true that we are not exactly inventing the wheel here, and that perhaps other solutions could have been found that might have suited our needs, even if not 100 percent. However, this is also a national project that is meant to answer other needs as well.

Question: The justification for this project was that it would free us from dependence on aircraft suppliers. Now there is talk of an economic solution calling for tight cooperation with U.S. companies. Where is the independence?

Answer: This is partially true. However, we cannot view the issue in black and white terms. The dependence is usually in terms of being supplied with complete weapons systems. To date no plane parts, no screws were ever delayed or stopped. Besides, links with companies create commercial commitments and this is safer.

Question: Do you favor Israel's participation in the "star wars" project?

Answer: I cannot point at a direct advantage to the Air Force. From the professional viewpoint this area is extremely interesting. If there is a decision to join the project, I will be very happy, from the professional viewpoint.

We are following this with great interest. As people who fly planes at twice the speed of sound and at altitudes of 70,000 feet, we have great interest in what is taking place beyond these limits. I am sure that people in the Air Force will want to get involved in it.

IDF Seeks 'Understanding' on Security Strip

TA111718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Senior IDF officers are trying to work out an understanding with residents of the region that will in the future serve as the security strip north of the border. Our military correspondent reports that yesterday the commander of the Northern Command conferred with notables from those villages, and explained to them that they should not cooperate with the terrorists. The defense minister said today that the IDF will support the army of southern Lebanon.

Canadians To Replace Australians in MFO

TA111924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Canada has agreed to send soldiers to the MFO, to replace the Australian unit that will withdraw from the MFO in approximately 1 year. The Canadian prime minister has announced that the decision was made in accordance with a request by Israel and Egypt.

There are 225 Canadian soldiers in the UN observers' force on the Golan Heights, but this is the first time that it has agreed to participate in a non-United Nations multinational force.

IDF Soldier Killed, Another Wounded in Lebanon

TA111507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] An IDF soldier, Major Ben-Tziyon Gewurz, reserves, aged 36, of Qiryat Ata was killed, and another soldier was wounded this morning when an IDF vehicle hit a mine north of Hasbayya. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. The soldier who was wounded was evacuated to the hospital.

There will be a separate announcement on the time for the funeral.

West Bank Reactions to Murphy Trip Cited

TA111434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] On the eve of the visit to the Middle East by U.S. Under Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn met last night in Jordan. East Jerusalem papers report that the meeting between the two was to prepare a list of names of Palestinians who would participate in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the talks, if they ever begin, with Israel. The papers quote a reliable Palestinian source who says that these people will not be PLO members. How is this activity regarded in the territories? Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus reports:

First and foremost, Richard Murphy's arrival is awaited with great curiosity about what he will do and say both to King Husayn and Israel. As for the delegation and its composition, it is hard to know whether, at this early stage, King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat really are occupied in preparing a list of names for a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation; it is even harder to know whether the pair really did hesitate when it came to names of people from the territories.

In any event, the opponents of the political process from the left — those opposed to Jordan and 'Arafat — are already working to foil any possible move and are doing everything they can to create an atmosphere that will prevent the participation of people from the territories. They are also against the very existence of a common Jordanian-PLO delegation. Superficially, the atmosphere prior to Richard Murphy's visit to the area is rather calm, taking into account the fact that some people regard the visit as a first step toward the foundation of a joint delegation. It can be assumed that Murphy will want to meet people from the territories. The question is, who will he meet, what meaning will be given to a meeting of this type, and who will attend it, of course.

Rashad al-Shawwa and Ilyas Frayj, who have been mentioned in the past as possible participants in the delegation, say they have not yet been invited either to participate in the delegation or to meet with Murphy, but the meeting will undoubtedly take place. The establishment of the new government in Jordan headed by Zayd al-Rifa'i is regarded in the territories as groundwork in anticipation of political moves.

What is being noted with satisfaction, primarily, is that those who will deal with the Palestinians in the territories are no longer the Jordanian intelligence personnel, such as the previous prime minster, 'Ubaydat, or the minister for occupied territories, Shawkat Mahmud. Mahmud was considered to be one of the most senior people responsible for the restrictions imposed on the inhabitants of the territories and for foiling the move intended to give back the authority over four municipalities in Judaea and Samaria to the Arabs in place of the Israelis who are filling these posts. In conclusion, there is a feeling that things will yet happen in the area.

Commentary Criticizes Peres' Direction of Economy

TA111249 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
10 Apr 85 p 7

[Article by Avraham Tal: "Tomorrow Israel-Style"]

[Text] A. Imaginary Achievements

In the interview he granted on the eve of the holiday, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres praised the government's achievements in the economic sphere. Primarily he lauded the novelty he had introduced in the economic policy sphere, an earth-shaking novelty, according to Peres. We introduced a novel method of adopting economic decisions that is almost unprecedented in the world, he said; we are trying to adopt all economic measures through partnership and agreement among all economic elements, and this system works. The second achievement Peres mentioned was the prevention of unemployment: There is almost no unemployment on the economy; I am not saying there will not be unemployment, but if you compare all the predictions and forecasts publicized on this matter, we are far from them, he said. The third achievement is that of reducing the rate of inflation: On the eve of establishing the government, the inflation rate had been 24 percent; even if we have a 13.5 inflation now, it is still lower than the inflation rate when the government was formed by 11 percent.

There is so little in this exercise of patting oneself on the back, and there is so much that is misleading. Anybody who can see properly knows how the inflation was "curbed" — at the expense of subsidies on a scale of hundreds of millions of dollars (and in fact a simple manipulation of the consumer price index) and even graver distortions in the economic business system. Inflation has not disappeared. It is latent in the economy, waiting for the right opportunity to explode. The same holds true for the unemployment threat: As long as the government funnels hundreds of millions of dollars (on an annual basis) into the economy and the public drowns in an ocean of surplus liquidity, unemployment is absorbed in the enormous public and private demands (in fact, the lack of large-scale employment is a proof of the failure rather than the success of the economic policy).

More serious is Mr Peres' boasting of novelties in the economic policy sphere and the achievements of the package deal. Package deals have not been patented by the present national unity government; they definitely are not original Israeli inventions. They have been used in the past, in Israel and abroad, and not always (this should be admitted) did they fail totally. However, in Israel, the package deal failed totally, or rather, caused others to fail. The reason: The package deal was not a beginning or basis for a real economic policy; it was a substitute for such policy, and an alibi for neglecting it. According to the prime minister, and this is the worst thing, failure is guaranteed also in the future: The prime minister has been seized by the "partnership and agreement" method; this has become a solid foundation for his policy in the future as well. The "partnership and agreement" method has already badly marred the government's ability to govern, and speaking specifically, its ability to cut budgets, increase taxes, cut subsidies, and introduce reforms in the services structure. As long as Peres adheres to this method we will not live to see a healing economic policy; it is impossible to carry out necessary measures when "the economic elements" have the right to veto decisions.

B. A Sober Assessment of the Situation

Who has said this? I have no doubt that the economy is on the threshold of catastrophe. Such a decline is expected in the state's foreign currency reserves that international credit lines to Israel will come to a halt. It is hard to understand how the government, the Knesset, and other authorities do not lose sleep. The package deal is an alibi for inaction. The policy is not trying to cope with the expected catastrophes. There is total price control in Israel — discrimination, distortion.

Who has said this? It was not Science and Development Minister Gid'on Pat with his loose tongue, an economics professor who takes the liberty of giving advice even when he is not asked, a light-headed, irresponsible journalist, or an opposition Knesset member with an axe to grind. This was said by the director general of the Clal concern [associated with the Histadrut], Aharon Dovrat, who is normally considered a responsible, stable person who does not come out with many declarations or concoct things. He is very familiar with the intricacies and the maze of the Israeli economy; he is a person who, by virtue of his contacts, is also attuned to international business thinking. The prime minister could have read his remarks in the same eve of holiday press.

It is interesting whether Mr Peres asked himself how such a huge gap could exist between what Aharon Dovrat is telling the public and his own tidings, to the point where one might think two different economies were at stake. There are two possibilities: One is that Mr Peres continues to understand nothing about economic affairs and his advisers have misled him, or, that he does understand economy (he has recently been described by an impressed interlocutor as a person "who is so well versed in figures pertaining to the budget and the balance of payments that one would think he was an employee of the Bank of Israel's Research Department), but has decided that at this stage he does not want to, and his government cannot make the necessary moves, and therefore it is better to point to "achievements" and cover up the graveness of the situation.

C. Tomorrow

There is no one single way to achieve economic recovery. There are a few ways (although the way indicated by the prime minister is not one of them) and the solutions are no secret. The problem was and remains the ability to decide and the determination to act upon the decision.

The first opportunity to adopt all the necessary measures was, of course, immediately upon the formation of the government, in the fall of 1984. This opportunity was missed. Real measures were rejected and instead a coverup, deal A, was implemented, allowing the government a 3-month timeout. The second opportunity was on the eve of the state budget submission for 1985-1986 to the Knesset. A new budget could and should have served as a platform for a new economic policy. The time came and the government did not manage to work out an economic policy, or even implement those limited measures on which an

agreement had, as it were, been achieved. Instead, another coverup, deal B, was implemented, and then amended at the beginning of this month, reborn as yet another coverup, deal C.

The finance minister and government economists understand that matters cannot go on like this, and sometimes give expression to the urgent need to take real action. The following is a sample of the finance ministers' proposals and recommendations on the eve of the holdiay: There will be no choice but to shift to a 5-day work week in the public sector. Also, the rate of the newly planned taxes and levies will take into account the loss of income resulting from their not being imposed on 1 April.

We also have a problem: The entire capital market follows the full linkage system and under the circumstances one cannot do anything because any anti-inflationary measure would be immediately curbed. In this regard, the finance minister has implied that it is necessary to change the economic linkage system.

When will all this be implemented? Tomorrow — after the freeze period, not before the Histadrut elections. Then, the finance minister believes, we will finally have a free hand and be able to implement a real economic policy that will result in a real curbing of inflation, a reversal in the balance of payments,and ultimately renewed growth. Is this so indeed? After rereading the prime minister's doctrine (on a novel economic system that is almost unprecedented in the world... and economic measures achieved through partnership and agreement among all economic elements) and comparing it to the measures presented by the finance minister, one cannot avoid the conclusion that nothing will happen in May or June as well. There will be no cut in wages, no dismissal of tens of thousands of workers from the public sector, no change in the linkage system, nor even new taxes and levies. All plans will be postponed to a new date — tomorrow. The finance minister perhaps understands what should be done and even wants to do this, but it is the prime minister who determines what it is possible to do.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Holds News Conference 10 Apr

LD112230 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0137 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi news conference with Arab and international correspondents, in Tripoli on 10 April; Al-Qadhdhafi speaks in Arabic with sentence by sentence translation into English and French; questions asked in English or French translated into Arabic — recorded]

[Text] [Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all I would like to welcome you. The reason for convening this press conference is the fact that there is now a pan-Arab command for the Arab revolution forces in the Arab homeland. I would like to point out that a pan-Arab command to lead the Arab revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland has been set up. This command has been announced and is quite clear; it is no secret.

The aim of this command is to liberate the Arab homeland and to unite the Arab nation. We call on all forces struggling for freedom, justice, and peace in the world to support this action. The aim of this command is legitimate and defensive. It is to function inside the occupied and torn Arab homeland which is in need of liberation and unity.

I regret very much to see reaction from superpowers such as the United States, a reaction which is hostile and is considered a crude interference in the internal affairs of a nation which wants to solve its liberation and unification problems. I regret this very much and categorically reject, in the name of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland, this statement which is regarded as being a flagrant interference — the statement issued by the U.S. State Department. The only significance of this American statement is that it proves before the world that the United States is a colonialist and racist state, hostile to the liberation of peoples and to the nations which want to solve their problems and unify their territories. This is a denial by the United States of the principles for which George Washington rebelled and for which Abraham Lincoln fought. This is a betrayal of these principles. The other significance is that the United States has right from the very beginning decided its attitude — to be hostile to the aspirations of the Arab nation — and ultimately has made itself a target of the pan-Arab command and of the revolutionary forces which belong to this command.

I advise the United States to change its anti-Arab stance and to be friendly to this nation when the latter is liberated and united at the hands of the hands of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces. Interests of both the Arab nation and the American nation can be served on the basis of mutual respect, assistance, noninterference in each other's affairs, and respect for each nation's choices. If the United States is of the opinion that its interests can be served when the Arab nation is torn apart, colonized, and backward, then this is an unlawful and colonialist interest and destructive to the Arab nation, which will be resisted by the pan-Arab command of the revolution forces with every force. Generally speaking, these are the choices of the Arab nation and are expressed by the revolutionary forces which manifest the will of this nation. No one in the world has the right to object to the Arabs' choices. Inside our territories — from the ocean to the Gulf — we will violently fight and use every means in order to liberate Arab land and unite the Arab nation. This is a legitimate self-defense. This is purely an internal matter which no one has the right to object to or interfere in.

It is not an aim of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces to transfer acts of violence or war to outside the Arab homeland. The command has no offensive or aggressive objectives. But if someone interferes in the tasks or path of the struggle which will be pursued by the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces inside the Arab homeland, then we will transfer the war to his own country as he allowed himself to interfere in our country. This pan-Arab command is a support for revolutionary forces in Latin America, Central America, the Pacific, and southern Africa. It is on the side of all movements which struggle for freedom, justice, and peace. We will adhere to international law and treaties on wars. We hope that no one will interfere in our internal affairs inside the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf so that we will not be compelled to transfer the battle outside the borders of the Arab homeland to the countries of those who try to interfere inside the Arab homeland

Generally speaking, one should distinguish between the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which is a state and a member of the United Nations — an independent state and is administered by the popular conferences and the popular committees; this action is not connected to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. I am not a head of state; I am not a president of the Jamahiriyah as the jamahiri system has no president. I am the leader of the Arab revolution which is now embodied in the pan-Arab command and the forces which belong to it — all the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland. Thus this action will be the responsibility of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces and all the revolutionary forces. It is not the responsibility of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which is a state within the Arab states and a member of the United Nations.

Any attempt to link the action of the revolutionary forces and Libya is a [word indistinct] attempt which seeks to carry out a premeditated aggression against this peaceful state. I have nothing but contempt for the crude American interpretation and open misrepresentation which has described this sacred action by a torn-up and colonized nation as terrorism. I regret very much the deliberate linking of the sacred defence of great nations, such as the Arab nation, with terrorism which is only practiced by the United States. At any rate, we do not care at all about American statements or analyses. If any of you have a question, then I am ready to answer, go ahead. [During the English translation of the preceding statement Al-Qadhdhafi corrected the translator several times when the translator forgot key words]

[Questions put by more than one journalist, mainly indistinct, on how this war will be transferred to other countries and on the formation of the pan-Arab command]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] By all the parties, fronts, organizations, and

detachments struggling for the unity and freedom of the Arab nation in the Arab homeland.

[Question] The Arab-African Union has taken (?many) steps in the organizational field and has set up bodies. We would like to look to the near future and ask you to tell us how you see the economic integration between the two parties of the Arab-African Union, particularly in the production sector, a matter which will stop both Morocco and the Jamahiriyah relying on their requirements being met from abroad.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Cooperation is outside the subject of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces, but never mind, I will answer it. I have great hopes that this union will pave the way for a union which will embrace the entire Arab nation. This union has removed a big obstacle. We did not believe that it was possible for Arab regimes which are dissimilar to unite. This was possible. The great potentials of both Morocco and Libya which will be utilized within this unionist framework will enable both countries, God willing, to make a considerable leap along the path of progress and rationalize their resources when this utilization takes place within the unionist framework between the two countries. The important basis of the unionist action, particularly in the economic aspect, will be laid down at the anticipated meeting of the presidential council of the union.

[Question] In the version transmitted by JANA, it appears that in your speech at the final meeting of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces you, the brother leader, called on the Arab nation to form suicide units and also called on the Arab nation to transform itself into suicide detachments. Is this correct?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It looks as if there is some contradiction between the Arabic version and the translation. My call was that the Arab nation's struggle inside the Arab homeland is legitimate for the liberation and unity of the Arab nation.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Siwar al-Dhahab, is it not premature to call what has happened in Sudan a popular revolution, especially since we know that Siwar al-Dhahab follows the same line as that pursued by Numayri?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] On the contrary: What enabled Siwar al-Dhahab to attain power is the popular revolution. [Sentence indistinct] (?Numayri) carried out a military coup d'etat against a regime which was considered a liberal regime and established military authority over (?his people). As for the movement by Siwar al-Dhahab, it is the opposite -- it has overthrown a military fascist regime to establish a popular authority.

[Question] Did you look favorably on the meeting in Bamako between Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre and did you advise Goukouni Oueddei to go to Bamako to meet Hissein Habre?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The meeting did not take place at all. The president of Mali made a laughing stock of Habre. We support peace and unity in Chad. We support solving the problem of Chad by peaceful means.

[Question] [Words indistinct] excuse me, I do not believe that I got an answer to the question which I asked earlier. I would like to ask that same question again if I may. During the course of your opening remarks you suggested [words indistinct because of translator's interruption] i may have been [word indistinct] with my question perhaps I should ask it again. Since I did not ask it correctly — perhaps I asked it incorrectly. I believe, leader, that you were saying that the national command would deal with countries that interfere in the Arab nation in their own homeland. And I [word indistinct] by what you mean by that and I would like you [interrupted again]. Are you talking, leader, about exporting force to those nations that you believe [word indistinct] the Arab nation?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I believe that the explanation I gave at the beginning is sufficient.

[Question] Brother leader, the Egyptian regime, immediately after the declaration of the popular revolution in Sudan and the downfall of the lackey Numayri, began to make empty statements and declare that it has some relationship with the new situation in Sudan, although we know that what has happened in Sudan is a popular revolution waged by the masses [words indistinct due to translator's interruption] also the head of the Egyptian regime announced what he termed as the threat of the Jamahiriyah and Col al-Qadhdhafi personally, although he — the agent Husni Mubarak — will not allow interference in Sudan's internal affairs, and the security of Sudan is linked to the security of Egypt. What is your interpretation of this?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Husni Mubarak is continuing along the same wrong path pursued earlier by Sadat and Faruq: to look down on the Sudanese and regard them as belonging to the Egyptians — slaves for the Egyptians, as if Khartoum is a capital of a governorate which is attached to Cairo. This is what made the Sudanese people rebell. It suffices that the statements made by Husni Mubarak were answered by the Sudanese people themselves the day before yesterday when angry demonstrations marched in the streets of Khartoum and other Sudanese towns shouting: Husni Mubarak is a traitor! Down with America! The demonstrations insulted him just as they insulted America and Numayri. This means that the Sudanese people regard Husni Mubarak as a traitor and responsible for the tragedies suffered by the Sudanese people owing to the connection between the Sudanese and the lackey Egyptian regime. This is not against the Egyptian people or against the unity between Egypt and Sudan.

I was always the first to support the establishment of unity between Egypt and Sudan until now. We are with Egypt and we support it. But when the Egyptian regime betrays, it is illogical that Sudan should follow it, even if there is a traditional relationship between Egypt and Sudan. When Egypt betrays and goes over to the enemy and enters the stable, Stable David, the Sudanese people are not obliged to betray and enter the stable by virtue of this relationship. The Sudanese people will now put an end to this condescension toward Sudan.

Husni Mubarak's statements constitute a crude interference in the internal affairs of the Sudanese people. He is proving that he is insincere and that he cannot be relied upon. Yesterday he was an ally of Numayri and used to lie to Numayri, telling him: I will

not abandon you and Egypt's capabilities are at your disposal. Here he [Numayri] is in Egypt. Why does he not place Egypt's capabilities at the disposal of Numayri. He [Mubarak] has begun to flirt with Siwar al-Dhahab. Siwar al-Dhahab knows that Husni Mubarak, while doing so, will not stand by him if someone topples Siwar al-Dhahab. This recent statement has revealed the true Egyptian attitude toward Sudan. At any rate, this condescension toward Sudan by Egypt — the attitude of a master to his slave — should shame the Egyptian rulers. Sudan is an independent Arab state which has equal or even greater resources than Egypt. Siwar al-Dhahab did not consult Husni Mubarak upon assuming power. He did not consult Reagan. When the Sudanese people staged the revolution they did not consult Mubarak. They did not ask him for help. In fact, they were against Mubarak, Numayri, and America. The slogans voiced right from the very beginning and until now said so. Siwar al-Dhahab is responsible to the Sudanese people and the Arab nation. He establishes relations with whomever he wants according to what the Sudanese people dictate and not according to what Husni Mubarak dictates from the vanquished capital [Cairo].

[Question] May I introduce myself. I am Hans [name indistinct] from [word indistinct] NEWS AGENCY. My question is: Do you think the national command will influence the future political role of the PLO and the peace process in the Middle East?

[A-Qadhdhafi] The command looks at the Arab international situation as a whole from the ocean to the Gulf. It examines questions of liberation and unity, including the Palestinian issue. The Zionist enemy is the enemy of the Arab nation as a whole and not an enemy of the Palestinians alone. This enemy wants to occupy the entire Arab homeland and not only Palestine. He wants to destroy the entire Arab presence and not just the Palestinian or the Lebanese presence.

[Question] Are there any Moroccan organizations in the pan-Arab command? Is the Polisario organization in this command? Does Colonel al-Qadhdhafi believe that this [passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] In the pan-Arab command there are no Moroccan detachments. Morocco has (?gone beyond) this stage. What the other detachments seek to achieve has been realized by the Moroccan regime: the establishment of Arab unity. The Polisario is not a member of the pan-Arab command. As for the kidnapping of innocent hostages and civilians, I am against it. Why does the world — and particularly America — not condemn the barbaric acts by Israelis against civilians, houses, children, and women? [Interpreter here adds "in Palestine," but Al-Qadhdhafi says to him: "No, in southern Lebanon."] It is shameful that the United States should use the veto to support the Israelis in committing these massacres against civilians.

[Question] The African Continent is witnessing several dangerous problems, some of which are the result of drought and famine, and others are due to backward and reactionary minds, colonialism, exploitation, oppression, racism, and discrimination. The OAU has so far not been able to discharge all its tasks. Your Excellency the leader, how can this organization be convinced to work for the good of Africa and the Africans? Thank you.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Passage indistinct] This is a symbolic organization for one continent.

[Question] How does the new pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces invisage joint Arab action in the Mediterranean, particularly [passage indistinct]? There is first the EEC and its influence on Morocco — economically and socially — because Morocco is the western half of the Arab-African Union, and there are various attitudes toward the occupation of Ceuta and Melilla, as well as the struggle in Lebanon and the question of the Western Sahara, etc. What are the views of the pan-Arab command?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] In actual fact there are outside influences which may negatively affect the joint Arab unionist action. For this purpose we have to speed up the unity of the Arab nation because Arab unity has lagged behind until major international [word indistinct] forces have emerged. These forces have attracted those Arab countries which carry no weight. These forces are the EEC, and the alliances which exist at international level, and major powers. The Arab countries now resemble iron filings, and the major powers, the EEC, NATO, the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union, the United States, etc., resemble magnets. The filings are attracted by the magnet. The Arab nation should quickly be transformed into a magnet so that it cannot be attracted by others. This is what has speeded up the establishment of unity between Morocco and Libya, and the submission of the idea of immediately establishing a union between Libya, Syria, Aden, and Algeria to complement the Arab-African Union. When these regimes are incapable of doing this the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces shoulders the responsibility [sentence not completed]. [Passage indistinct] the masses which have formed these revolutionary detachments and set up the pan-Arab command have seen that the regimes are incapable of carrying out this historic task, hence the birth of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces was inevitable and natural. Thanks.

[Question] Brother leader of the Fatih Revolution, observers believe that the Jamahiriyah, by declaring its readiness to play host to the joint conference of Arab and African foreign ministers, which was scheduled for this month, has foiled a flagrant conspiracy which basically aimed at undermining the Oujda unionist agreement and Arab-African solidarity by creating additional obstacles. The question, leader, is: Is there any hope of convening this conference soon in light of current contacts?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Libya has apologized for not hosting this conference as a result of the existence of these problems. This is all I know.

[Question] Brother leader, as a leader of the Arab revolution is it now among your responsibilities to assume the leadership of the revolutionary forces grouped under the banner of the pan-Arab command?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, the pan-Arab command is responsible for the revolutionary forces in the Arab world and this is a collective leadership.

[Question] Brother leader, SANA correspondent: It is known that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is the bastion of Arab liberation in

the Arab Maghreb and that Syria is the bastion of steadfastness and confrontation in the Arab east. A four-sided Arab summit conference will be held in Damascus, early next month. To what extent do you expect this summit to contribute to the confrontation of the axis of reactionary conspiracy led by 'Arafat and Husayn, especially as they have announced that direct talks between the 'Arafat-Jordan delegation and Israel will begin in the coming months. At the same time, to what extent do you expect this four-sided summit to play a role in establishing Arab unity and in carrying out the slogan, liberation from the south to the south, which has lately been raised in the Libyan Jamahiriyah?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The four-sided meeting, irrespective of where and when it is held, is a basis for achieving unity among these four countries. Unity and what it will achieve needs no definition. It is in itself a decisive and historic response to hostile plans, whether those of 'Arafat, Husayn, America, or others.

[Question] Are there conditions in which Libyan forces might be forced to cross longitude 16 in the south?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We do not recognize any longitude or latitude, 16 or 60. Who made this line and who has the right to draw up these lines in Chad? At any rate, Libya has no forces in Chad, but if foreign forces intervene there Libya will pay no heed to longitude or latitudes.

[Question] Leader, it is suggested in some quarters that you had an influence in the affairs in Sudan. Is this true and, if so, what kind of influence?

[Al-Qadhdhafi, in English] All the Libyans and Sudanese are brothers and [words indistinct] considered one land, one country, one people, one nation. As such, we depend on each other and we support each other. The liberation of Sudan and the liberation of peoples who live in the other Arab countries are one. We need them and they need us. We support them as they support us. They are Arabs, they are one people. Our internal affairs are one and the Sudanese are Arab brothers. We love them and support them.

[Question] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, [word indistinct] I read you had a meeting with B. Kreisky [former Austrian chancellor] yesterday. Would you please tell us what you talked about and if anything concrete was decided? Thank you.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] He visited several countries, such as America, India, and the Gulf. We talked for 2 hours about international problems. We share concern for world peace. We are deeply concerned over world peace, especially over the moral deterioration of the Gulf war which has turned into a war against civilians, a war of atrocities against citizens. This ugly deterioration is unacceptable to us. The world should do all it can to halt the war of the cities.

[Question] [Word indistinct] from the Spanish news agency. You have achieved unity with Morocco. Are you prepared to offer military support to Morocco in case of problems with Spain over Ceuta and Melilla?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, it is unlikely that there will be a war over Ceuta and Melilla. But naturally we back Morocco. Ceuta and Melilla are two Arab cities and there is no justification for keeping them this long. And I do not think that Spain is ready to go to war for the sake of Arab cities.

[Question] [Word indistinct] from Morocco. Your Excellency, Colonel, a conference [word indistinct] was held recently in the capital of the Arab-African Union [word indistinct] and it adopted a number of resolutions, some of which were made public while others remained (?in trust with the leadership). The conference was dominated by the spirit of Oujda — that agreement which caused a great controversy in the world and tribal reactions in Arab and African capitals. What were the feelings of the revolutionary groups which constitute the general command referred to, considering that the Arab Libyan-Moroccan unity is one of the most important ties in our modern times. Second question: The belief prevailed following the events which brought down Numayri's regime on 6 April, the sweeping away of the ruling military machine by the popular masses in the Sudan, that U.S. imperialism might resort to moving its [word indistinct] tactics to absorb the anger of the masses by means of [words indistinct]. What is the attitude of General Siwar al-Dhahab toward this game?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, during the meeting of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces, no certain regional or local problems were discussed, rather the issues of liberation and unity at the level of the Arab homeland were raised. But you know that some Arab groups have reservations concerning the Arab-Moroccan unity [as heard]. Their reservations concern Morocco. We replied to those reservations, these questions. You know some Arab (?forces) announced their stands following Oujda and they have reservations. There is nothing new in this respect. Those who had reservations continue to raise them. [Words indistinct] example created by Numayri also has a lesson in it. I do not think that there is anyone in or outside the Sudan who still trusts America and its alliances. It has become clear that the peoples' will is stronger than the will of America.

America did not prevent the Iranian people from expelling the shah and it was not able to do anything for the shah. It did not prevent the Ethiopian people from toppling Haile Selassie, and it did not do anything to save him. It did not do anything for Idris al-Senussi who opened up Libya as a base for America — a colony for America. And Batista in Cuba, Somoza in Nicaragua, Lon Nol in Cambodia, Numayri in the Sudan — all these are lessons learned from relations with America. On the contrary, it has become clear that those who form ties with America speed up their downfall. They fall cursed. Numayri, who fell in America's embrace and handed Sudan to America, speeded up his own fall. Husni Mubarak will fall like Numayri and the rest of the agents in the Arab region who depend on America. We herald their speedy fall while they (?strengthen) ties with America and their dependence on it.

[Question] Your Excellency the leader: The Sudanese people as a whole rose to expel Numayri just as they expelled the despot (Ibrahim Abbud) before. Does this fit your theory that the masses contrl events and that the era of the masses has come?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course this is clear, there is no doubt.

[Question] Do you believe that the forthcoming visit by the Algerian president to Washington will have a positive effect in relation to the Arab homeland?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It will have a bad effect.

[Question] Mr Leader, with respect, and I apologise for going back to my original question, it's just that I did not understand your statement on the national command. Are you telling me that the national command, if it decided that the United States, for example, had launched an action or taken an action in an Arab nation [words indistinct], the national command would be prepared to take military or punitive action inside the United States?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We befriend those who befriend us and we are hostile to those who are hostile to us.

[Question] TASS correspondent: Brother leader of the revolution, a few days ago Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, came up with a new peace initiative — the USSR decision to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles. What is the attitude of Your Excellency to this initiative? Thank you.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This initiative is a positive one in the service of world peace. And this is the best present which friend Gorbachev could give the world on the occasion of his asumption of power. Regrettably it did not receive a positive reaction from imperialism. Of course the imperialists are pushing the world toward war while this is a step toward peace.

[Question] BBC correspondent: I have learnt recently that there was contact at a high level between the Libyans and the British in Rome with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries. How close to normalization or how far from normaliztion are you at this point?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I have no knowledge on this subject. The People's Committee for Foreign Liaison is responsible for this and the basic conferences.

[Question] What are your personal feelings about it?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I feel angry about the bad British reaction to the good actions of the popular conferences. It caused me to doubt the credibility of Thatcher and question British morality in general.

[Question] I would like to return to the subject of Sudan, Mr al-Qadhdhafi. Whom do you support now: the masses in the Sudan or the Christians of (?Jonglei)?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This question is premature.

[Question] Last week Tunisia accused Libya of broadcasting a program inciting the killing of Jews who live in Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria. Is this correct and is there any change in the Jamahiriyah policy which has always distinguished between Jews and the Israelis who live in the occupied territories? Also some magazines printed in this country justified the killing of Jews whereever they are.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, I did not hear this accusation and I did not hear this radio station. But I heard that there is a radio station beamed to the whole Arab Maghreb, including Libya. We believe that it transmits from southern Lebanon and it is being said that it exposes the massacres being carried out by the Israelis in southern Lebanon and it described how the Israeli tanks crushed civilian cars while full of Lebanese passengers, families, and children. It seems that this radio station belongs to southern Lebanese who see Israelis committing indiscriminate massacres. Thus it is their right to respond to them in the same way the Israeli soldiers treat us. How can you allow the spilling of blood of Arab and Lebanese families? Israel did not deny this. They wrote on the wall and the whole world read it, that this was the revenge of the Israeli Army. You all — the whole world press — studied this expression, the writing of the Israeli Army on a wall in southern Lebanon.

As regards the Lebanese, they have the right to set up a station and call for revenge to remove the Israeli knife from the necks of civilians and families. Why does the world ignore these massacres committed by the Israelis and yet protests at words broadcast from southern Lebanon? Priority in protest: Should it be at massacres or radio talk? America supports these massacres and uses the veto right to prevent their condemnation. So why do they protest Hitler's massacres since you support massacres now and are biased in their favor and use the veto on their side? In this case Hitler is innocent. You support the same actions carried out by Hitler. What is the excuse for Palestine and Lebanon to bear the responsibility for the actions of Hitler or West Germany? What kind of logic rules the world now? The Lebanese have the right to do everything in their capacity to make their voice heard in the world and this station is beamed from southern Lebanon. It only makes the world hear the cry of those who were massacred in Lebanon and those who protest it are ignorant. At any rate I am against Zionism, but not against Judaism.

On the contrary, we welcome the return of Arab Jews to Arab countries. I have always declared that Zionism has sacrificed the Jews and is now sacrifying the Arabs. It will sacrifice America for the sake of Zionism, just as the Crusades sacrificed Christians. We are against the Crusade spirit, but not against Christianity. We are against Zionism but not against the Jews. But the Jews should free themselves from Zionism and the Christians should rid themselves of the Crusade spirit. Thank you very much.

[Question] JANA says that there is [word indistinct] to the French occupation in New Caledonia. I believe that this is wrong?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] How can you say it is wrong when you know that French troops occupy New Caledonia. There is growing revolt against the French presence.

[Question] One of your enemies was killed in Bonn by other Libyans. Do you support such an action?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We do not know him. We do not consider him

hostile, because we do not know him. He is an unknown person. Germany is responsible for him.

[Question] Do you have any information or do you know that there are people trained to kill those whom you call terrorists, who are now in Germany?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I have no knowledge.

[Question] Brother leader, I have a question, which I believe is important, concerning the Jamahiriyah.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What is it?

[Question] As an Arab citizen from Morocco, I was fortunate to see some of the great economic, social, and cultural achievements throughout the Jamahiriyah. They show the extent of the development of this part of the homeland. The general impression I formed during three visits is that the awareness of the great achievements is weak among the Libyan masses. How are you building the new man while building the new society?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This requires study.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We declare our support for the North African workers, especially those in France, who are being subjected to racial discrimination and oppression. We welcome our Algerian, Tunisian, and Moroccan brothers who come to Libya from France. It is a national duty for Libya, the state of the Arabs, to protect them and find them work. I regret that these workers do not find someone to defend them in the countries where they work.

Austria's Kreisky To Meet With Al-Qadhdhafi

AU101007 Vienna KURIER in German 10 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] On Monday [8 April] former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in Tripoli for talks with Libyan revolution leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He is paying this visit on behalf of the International Fund for Agricultural Development for which the former chancellor has been working as an adviser for some time. In addition to projects of this organization, Kreisky also intends to discuss with his host "Austrian and world political questions."

Draft Cooperation Agreement Signed With Benin

LD112336 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Rajab, 11 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today at noon a draft agreement for the consolidation of existing relations between Jamahiriyah and Benin was signed. The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau signed the agreement. For the Republic of Benin it was signed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Affo Frederick Assogba. The agreement includes the consolidating of the bilateral co-operation, study the conditions of joint ventures and action for activating these companies to enable them to carry out their duties to serve the joint interests of the two friendly people.

Benin Foreign Minister Departs

LD112339 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Rajab, 11 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Affo Frederick Assogba, the minister of foreign affairs in the People's Republic of Benin, left Tripoli at noon today on the conclusion of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Jordan Group Joins Revolutionary Forces Command

LD112035 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Rajab, 11 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The National Front for the Liberation of Jordan (N.F.L.J.) declared its joining the national command for the Arab revolutionary forces. This came in a cable the Front sent to the leader of the revolution.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives New Government Members

LD111706 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Hassan II today at midday received members of his majesty's new government headed by Mohamed Karim Lamrani, the prime minister. Here is a list of the members of the new ministerial body:

Minister of state without portfolio: Al-Hajj Mohamed Bahnini;

Minister of state without portfolio: Moulay Ahmed Alaoui;

Minister of justice: Moulay Mustapha Belarbi Alaoui;

Minister of interior: Driss Basri;

Minister for Foreign Cooperation and Information: Abdellatif Filali;

Minister of national education: Dr Azzedine Laraki;

Minister of public health: Taieb Bencheikh;

Minister of finance: Abdellatif Jouahri;

Minister attached to the prime minister in charge of relations with the European Economic Community Azzedine Guessous;

Minister of tourism: Moussa Saadi;

Minister of ocean fisheries and merchant marine: Bensalem Smili;

Secretary general of the government: Abbes el Kaissi;

Minister of equipment and vocational and cadre training: Mohamed Kabbaj;

Minister of posts and telecommunications: Mohand Laensar;

Minister of agriculture and agrarian reform: Othman Demnati;

Minister of youth and sports: Abdellatif Semlali;

Minister attached to the prime minister in charge of economic affairs: Moulay Zine Zahidi;

Minister of religious endowments and Islamic affairs: Abdelkebir Alaoui M'Daghri;

Minister attached to the prime minister in charge of developing the Saharan provinces: Khali Hanna Ould Rachid;

Minister attached to the prime minister in charge of planning: Rachidi Ghazouani;

Minister of handicraft and social affairs: (Mohamed Labiedh);

Minister of transport: (Mohamed Bouamoud);

Minister of energy and mines: (Mohamed Fettah);

Minister of trade and industry: Tahar Masmoudi;

Minister for cultural affairs: Mohamed Benaissa;

Minister of housing: Abderrahmane Bouftas;

Minister attached to the prime minister in charge of relations with Parliament: Tahar Afifi;

Minister attached to the prime minister in charge of administrative affairs: (Abderrahim Ben Abdeljelil;

Minister of employment: Hassan Abbadi.

Boucetta Rules Out Concessions to Polisario

LD101421 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Rabat, April 10 (MAP) — A meeting gathering the Istiqlal party (Morocco), the Destourian Socialist Party (Tunisia) and the National Liberation Front (Algeria) will be held shortly to commemorate the anniversary of the Tangiers meeting convened by the three parties April 27 to 30, 1958, indicated Mr M'hamed Boucetta, secretary general of the Istiqlal Party.

Mr Boucetta outlined in an interview with the Paris-based magazine *AL-YAOUM AS-SABII* and reproduced by the party's daily *AL-ALAM* that Morocco is not ready to make any concession regarding the recognition of the "Polisario" (an Algerian-backed guerrilla movement fighting Morocco for control over the former Spanish Sahara that Morocco retrieved in 1975) and regarding the kingdom's legitimate rights. Recognizing an entity or a group prior to the organizing of a referendum in the Sahara is inadmissible, Mr Boucetta said.

The Istiqlal Party secretary general on the other hand affirmed that the visit King Hassan II of Morocco recently paid to the Moroccan southern provinces and the warm welcome he was met with on the part of the inhabitants of these regions are in themselves a referendum. He however outlined that Morocco remains faithful to its commitments regarding the organizing of the popular consultation.

As to the holding of a Maghreban summit, Mr Boucetta hoped that such a gathering he held to examine without any prerequisites all the problems hindering the edification of the Arab Maghreb, including the Sahara issue. To a question on the Sahara, Mr Boucetta said this problem presents three aspects: a military aspect that was settled as the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces have complete control on the terrain. The second aspect is related to the stand of the inhabitants of the Sahara: This stand has become clear thanks to the stability and security prevailing in these provinces. The third element is related to the evolution of the problem on the diplomatic level which cannot be settled unless a referendum is organized under the aegis of the United Nations.

Regarding Sebta and Melilla (two Moroccan northern towns still under Spanish rule), Mr Boucetta said this problem will be raised shortly. He however expressed hope that this issue would not be settled through military means by Morocco and Spain. Mr Boucetta (?deemed) that this problem can be settled politically mainly through the search of a special status to the Spaniards living in the two towns.

Evoking the Union Treaty concluded by Morocco and Libya last August in the Moroccan eastern town of Oujda, Mr Boucetta said bilateral cooperation in various areas was recording a noteworthy development.

Expressing his party's viewpoint regarding the Jordano-Palestinian accord, Mr Boucetta noted that this accord might be an efficient means of ensuring peace in the region provided that it be supported by an Arab action. He added that Palestinians must in any case carry on the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Syrian Ambassador Resumes 'Diplomatic Activities'

LD111713 Kuwait KUNA in English 1542 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Rabat, April 11 (KUNA) — Syria's Ambassador to Morocco Ahmad 'Isa resumed diplomatic activities following an absence of about one year thus signalling resumption of diplomatic ties between the Arab countries. Syria recalled its ambassador in protest when Morocco held the Jewish congress here last year, but Libya is said to have mediated for return of the ambassador.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Cables of Support

JN101500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and chairman of the Transitional Military Council, continues to receive support cables. Today he received a cable from the Sudanese community in Jeddah expressing support for the popular uprising and the People's Armed Forces' action in siding with the great Sudanese people. The cable says Sudanese citizens in Saudi Arbia declare their support for the transitional government. The commander in chief also received support cables from the staff of the Sudanese Embassy in Algiers and the Union of Southern Sudanese Students in Egyptian Universities and Higher Institutes.

'Liberation Army' Commander Cables Siwar al-Dhahab

JN111516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1449 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has received a cable from Brigadier General William Shaul Daynaq, commander of the liberation army [title as received]. In his cable to the commander in chief, Shaul informed Siwar al-Dhahab that

the liberation army's stand is firm in its desire to continue dialogue among the sons of the one homeland in order to reach a sound solution to the problems of separation among the brothers. He pointed out that the Sudanese citizens are able to solve their problems. Shaul stressed that the liberation army stands against corruption and racism and that it is on a state of alert to confront any intruder who would threaten Sudan's security and stability. The commander of the liberation army has also stressed that the forces of the liberation army will continue to be an ally to the People's Armed Forces. He said that the liberation army denounces any foreign interference in Sudan's domestic affairs, and that it adheres to dialogue to restore the homeland's stability.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Arab, Foreign Envoys
JN111906 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1728 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received separately the GDR, Bulgarian, and DPRK ambassadors and the Turkish, Swiss, and Danish charge d'affaires in Khartoum today. During the meeting, Siwar al-Dhahab explained the recent developments in Sudan and the People's Armed Forces' bias toward the people — a bias represented by the Armed Forces assuming power in order to transfer it to the people. He stressed to the foreign diplomats Sudan's readiness to promote relations with their governments. Siwar al-Dhahab also received the Moroccan ambassador in Khartoum. The ambassador delivered a message to Siwar al-Dhahab from King Hassan II. Siwar al-Dhahab also received a message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. PLO Representative in Khartoum Jamal 'Arafat delivered the message.

Al-Dhahab also received the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed issues of common interest.

Armed Forces To 'Relinquish Authority' to People
EA110954 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief, has stressed the solidarity of the People's Armed Forces and the unity of their sons. He said this during a meeting this afternoon at Armed Forces Headquarters with the officers, NCO's and men of the Khartoum region. His excellency congratulated the Armed Forces on their heroic and courageous stance which demonstrated the extent of their patriotism, their loyalty to the country and their total identification with the people in shouldering enormous responsibilities. He also conveyed to them the congratulations of friendly governments and states and their peoples on the splendid popular uprising, which is regarded as a zenith of the zeniths of civilization, because the Sudanese people out of their national consciousness came to realize the higher interests of the state.

His excellency stressed that the People's Armed Forces in their identification with the people intend to relinquish authority to the masses to enable the latter to exercise their democratic rights with total consciousness and understanding. In this respect his excellency referred to the need for a transitional period for the laying of sound foundations for the handing over of power within as brief a period as possible to facilitate the creation of a governmental structure capable of turning the wheel of administration.

It is on this basis that the Transitional Military Council had been set up which is carrying out the direction of the prime functions of state.

He explained that during the next few days an executive apparatus will be established which in its composition will ensure the representation of unity and loyal capabilities which must be on a national basis and drawn from all sectons of the people.

He said that the transitional period will be devoted to the mobilization of all resources and the supervision of steps to make it possible for the transfer of power to take place with consummate justice towards the genuine representatives of the people, following which the role of the People's Armed Forces will end and they will revert to their basic role of defending the homeland, guarding its territory, and preserving its unity.

His excellency then went on to refer to the situation in the country arising from the drought and desertification and explained how the decision has been made to take the necessary steps to resolve this crisis with the help of the international community, which he thanked for the aid it had made available in this respect.

His excellency then referred to the shortage of oil products and explained what the High Command has done to overcome this situation and regularize the supply process and ensure that adequate quantities are made available to satisfy the needs of the new agricultural season.

In conclusion, the commander in chief stressed the need for the unity and solidarity of the Armed Forces and their discipline under the banner of the General Command so that what has begun can be accomplished.

His excellency also recommended that tendentious rumors be ignored and that the People's Armed Forces should continue to unite in a single rank behind their commands in the interests of the people and the homeland.

Siwar al-Dhahab Addresses Garrison Personnel
JN120949 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council General Siwar al-Dhahab called for unity of ranks among the Armed Forces away from tribal and ethnic affiliations. Addressing officers, NCO's, and troops of Wadi Sayyidna Garrison yesterday, Siwar al-Dhahab said the Armed Forces intend to transfer power to the people as soon as possible and on a sound basis to be agreed upon by all groups of the people. He praised the cooperation and understanding manifested by friendly and sisterly countries towards Sudan.

Siwar al-Dhahab Sends Message to Saudi King

JN111131 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, gave Saudi Ambassador to Sudan 'Ali 'Abdallah (al-Sinighir) a message of thanks to Saudi King Fahd during his reception of the ambassador yesterday. Siwar al-Dhahab expressed in the message his thanks to Saudi Arabia for the material and spiritual support and the kind and courageous stance toward the Sudanese people, affirming to him the firmness and depth of the fraternal ties between the two countries. He wished the Saudi monarch and the fraternal Saudi people power and progress.

Lt Gen Yusuf al-Haj Returns From Saudi Arabia

JN111044 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1011 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Apr (SUNA) — Retired Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan al-Haj, member of the Transitional Military Council, returned here yesterday from a short visit to Saudi Arabia. During this visit, he conveyed a message to King Fahd from General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and chairman of the Transitional Military Council. Lt Gen Yusuf Hasan al-Haj met with Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guard. Lt Gen Yusuf had arrived in Saudi Arabia Tuesday night.

Siwar al-Dhahab on Relations With Egypt

JN111900 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1726 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has stressed that Egyptian-Sudanese relations will prosper and become stronger and that Sudan will do its utmost to promote relations between the two fraternal countries. In an exclusive statement to the editor in chief of the Egyptian newspaper *AL-MASA'*, Siwar al-Dhahab greeted the Egyptian people's stands toward the Sudanese people. He pointed out that security is stable in the north and the south and that the major concern at present is to confirm national unity and reinforce cohesion among the people and their Armed Forces as a prelude to transfering authority to the people. In his statement to *AL-MASA'*, the chairman of the Transitional Military Council added that in the future, priority will be given to development plans, particularly agricultural plans, in order to eliminate the deficit in food products.

Siwar al-Dhahab spoke about the domestic front and said that efforts will focus on confirming national unity and reinforcing the domestic front. On foreign policy, he said that Sudan will concentrate on good relations with fraternal and friendly countries and will deal with Sudan's lukewarm relations with some of these states.

Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that a radical solution is needed to deal with problems affecting the Sudanese economy. He said that Sudanese air and sea ports will be open in the near future.

National Congregation Statement Appeals to SPLM

EA110708 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] We now present to you a (?statement) of the National Congregation. Brothers in the homeland. The Congregation of the National Forces for the Salvation of the Country has issued the following important statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. A statement to the masses of the Sudanese people. In adherence to its firm stand and its historic responsibility towards the people's gigantic revolution [words indistinct] for getting rid of the hateful May Regime, through the masses cohesion with the trade union congregation, the political forces and the valiant peoples armed forces, the Congregation of the National Forces for the Salvation of the Country would like to confirm what was mentioned in its Charter which was signed by the political parties and the trade union congregation on Friday evening, 5 April, 1985 about the peaceful solution to the southern problem within a (?sound) democratic framework that will guarantee the [word indistinct] safety of the political forces in the north and south.

[Words indistinct] the forces of the National Congregation, a statement of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] issued on Tuesday, 9 April, 1985 through its radio transmission, containing praise for the popular revolution that toppled the May regime and condemning the role of the Armed Forces, describing them as a gang of generals which represents an extension of the May regime, and threatens to continue the war if it does not hand over power to the people within 7 days. It called for continued strikes [words indistinct] and popular resistance. It pointed out that the country should be ruled by [words indistinct] in conjunction with the mass forces.

While the National Congregation for the Salvation of the Country lauds the vanguard role played by the SPLM in toppling the May regime and of which the Charter pointed out the necessity of having a dialogue with it, to lay down a just and permanent solution to the southern problem, within the framework of the national problems, the National Congreation does not agree with the statement of the liberation movement in (denouncing) the role of the Sudanese Armed Forces and their compliance with the masses of the Sudanese people.

The National Congregation has, through its meetings with the Armed Forces, verified its true commitment to transfer power to the national forces as soon as possible without any condition. The forces of the Congregation, namely trade unions and political parties, are still in a state of constant session to establish ideas [word indistinct] for the transitional period (?for the purpose) of creating government institutions and defining their tasks within the framework of a unified charter which the Armed Forces, the trade union congregation, and political parties will abide by for a specified time.

On this basis, the forces of the National Congregation appeals to

the struggler John Garang and the SPLM to contribute to the alliance of the national forces in Sudan and to participate in the decisive present stage and to form a national government that will assume the administration of the affairs of the country within the framework of the proposed Charter so that the country is kept away from dissension and discord and we (?may) see a delegate of the SPLM [words indistinct]. Long live the popular revolution of march. Long live the SPLM, long live Sudan [words indistinct], long live Sudan [words indistinct].

Southern Intellectuals Support People's Armed Forces

EA111041 Khartoum SUNA English 0921 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Apr — A group of southern intellectuals yesterday issued a statement supporting the role played by the People's Armed Forces. They also called for reapplication of the Addis Ababa Agreement and a just representation of southerners at national posts.

Congregation on 'Form and Tasks' of Government

JN111920 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Apr (SUNA) — The Congregation of National Forces for the Salvation of Sudan today voiced its views in regard to the form and tasks of the transitional government, the constitution, and the Armed Forces' role. According to these views, the tasks of the transitional government are summarized as follows: liquidating the May Regime; taking the corrupt ones to task in accordance with the people's judgment and isolating them politically; ensuring public liberties and the basic rights of citizens; ensuring the independence of the judiciary and the supremacy of the law; ensuring the independence of the universities and the freedom of scientific research; and ensuring the independence of the civil service, the media, and the permanent election committee.

The Congregation affirms the need to ensure the independence of the trade union movement as well as the independence and national [qawmiyah] character of the regular forces headed by the Armed Forces. It calls for solving daily living problems; stopping the deteriorating national economy and rectifying it; solving the problem of the southern part of the homeland within a regional autonomy based on democratic principles and in accordance with definite prerogatives that would ensure genuine participation of all political forces, including the Sudanese Popular Liberation Movement; freeing Sudan's external policy from tutelage, affirming its adherence to the Nonaligned Movement and following the policy of good neighborliness; and preparing and approving a permanent constitution for the country.

On the institutions of the transitional government, the Congregation called for adherence to the 1956 Constitution, which was amended in 1964, from Chapter 1 to Chapter 5. It demanded that the transitional period be 12 months from the date the transitional government is formed. The congregation is also of the view that that the legislative and executive powers during the transitional period be assumed by a Supreme Council [majlis siyadah] and a Council of Ministers. The Supreme Council will be composed of five members under the chairmanship of the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and with the membership of one representative from the south and three civilians who will be agreed on by the three arms of the Armed Forces, the profession unions grouping, and the political parties.

The Congregation calls for forming a National Council of Ministers provided a person acceptable to the Armed Forces, the trade unions grouping and the political parties. [sentence as received] The Defense Ministry will be assigned to an Armed Forces figure. Two ministries will be for the south and the rest of the members of the Council of Ministers will be civilians. Concerning the constitution, the Congregation calls for forming a constituent assembly within 1 year of forming the transitional government. This assembly will prepare and approve the constitution and will then be transformed into a parliament that will continue for 4 years. This constituent assembly will elect its government. On the Armed Forces' role, the Congregation said that these forces will be the honest guardian that will protect the implementation of the tasks and programs of the transitional period. It is noteworthy that the Congregation's Secretariat includes the professional unions, which comprise the unions of doctors, engineers, lawyers, university teachers, bank employees, public service employees, and the Khartoum University students union.

It also includes the Ummah Party, the National Unionist Party [al-hizb al-watani al-ittihadi], the Sudanese Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Nasirite Arab Socialist Party [al-hizb al-ishitiraki al-'arabi al-nasiri], the Islamic Socialist Party [al-hizb al-ishtiraki al-islami], and the Muslim Brotherhood.

Agreement Reached on 1-Year Transition Period

NC120826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2325 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Adlan al-Hardali, spokesman for the National Group, said the group met today with Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council.

Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah told the group's representatives that the council has approved the group's proposals on the length of the transitional government's life and on its composition, institutions, and tasks. He added that they agreed on a 1-year transition period. The formation of a new cabinet was discussed at the meeting as well. Al-Hardali noted that several proposals were submitted and that it was agreed to hold a meeting on Friday morning. During that session, the group will submit the names of those they would like to see considered for ministerial posts.

The meeting was attended by 48 people representing various parties, including the Democratic Alliance, the Al-Ummah Party, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Islamic Party, the Ba'th Party, and the Al-Sadiq 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid wing of the Muslim Brothers Party.

Representatives of the Southern Politicians League and professors from Al-Jazirah University were also among the 48 people present.

Military Transitional Council Members Sworn In

LD111959 Khartoum SUNA in English 1605 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 11 — The chairman and members of the Military Transitional Council today took oath here before the chief of the military justice, Muhammad al-Hasan Hajj, and the chief of judiciary in the national capital, 'Ali Ibrahim al-Imam.

Military Council Member Addresses Police

JN121203 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, deputy chairman of the Transitional Military Council, addressed the police commanders at a meeting that was held here yesterday. He hailed the police forces' role during the 6 April uprising. Gen Taj al-Din explained the circumstances that led to the Armed Forces' assumption of power in the interest of the people. He also explained the steps that the Transitional Military Council is taking to transfer power to the people. His excellency said that a comprehensive review of laws, including police laws, will be made. The police force will be reorganized in a way that makes them efficient and promotes their competence in shouldering their role in Sudan's future.

Police General 'Abbas Madani spoke at the beginning of the meeting. He affirmed the police force's pride in the role that the People's Armed Forces played — a role that is increasing every day through the decisions and statements that are made and that have shown clear vision. His excellency also affirmed that the police are ready to continue their role and to perform the tasks entrusted to them in the current stage in which the future is being formulated.

'Text' of Council's Appeal to Nationals Abroad

EA111351 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 10 Apr 85

["Text" of Transitional Military Council appeal to Sudanese living abroad]

[Text] Best wishes and greetings to you all. You may have learned, faithful brothers, of the circumstances through which the country has moved during the past years which occasioned the flight of honorable sons of this homeland and compelled them to leave and live far away from their families and surroundings in exile simply because they disagreed in their views with and took up positions against erroneous practices. During this period in the past the homeland lost the energies and sweat of excellent sons and the efforts of intellectuals, industrialists, and workers were wasted, a situation which had negative effects on all the nation's pursuits, reducing output and weakening the economy and lowering them into an abyss of which only God knows the depth.

Noble brothers, today a new day has dawned in our country by virtue of its victorious popular uprising which enables us to appeal to you to return to your positions in this homeland to participate in its construction. You may know that it is a fundamental duty for you to do that. The homeland has a lending hand and a debt that is due in every free man's blood. We appeal to you to return, brothers, and you shall find us of assistance to you so that we shall be able to consult together and exchange ideas without the imposition of ideas so that we shall with our combined efforts reach the right conclusions and lead our people to the land of peace.

Noble brothers, this new road which we are determined to adopt we shall treat with your help and your unshakeable confidence. That is because we know that the development of homelands and their (?prosperity) depends upon the unity and solidarity of their sons and the unification of their energies and resources.

Noble brothers, this declaration of ours is not a sort of request or empty promise but a sincere appeal to you, particularly now that the factors obstructing your return to take your places in the ranks of the homeland have disappeared forever, God willing. We promise you truly, God willing, that you will find your (?return) to the homeland made easy so that Sudan's development can be effected by the hands of its sons.

Noble brothers everywhere, we are proud to declare to you that we are determined to accommodate all the sons of the homeland in Sudan unconditionally out of complete faith in God and the homeland. Our trust in you is firm and unshakeable, based on our complete knowledge of your capabilities and your national stands and the circumstances which drove you out of the country. This is a trust based on total conviction and joint understanding of the standpoints of all the sons of the homeland who have been driven out.

Noble brothers of the sons of the homeland, homelands must always retain their faithful men and you are the group called upon by the homeland in its firm positions. You must take your places today and not tomorrow, armed with capability and knowledge so that your position may add to progress and speed up construction.

Noble brothers, with its loyal men and its strong united Army, Sudan will forever hold its banner high above the clouds of the errant and the deluders. May God help all of us to succeed to serve the homeland and raise aloft its position among the nations. Success comes from God.

Appeal by Siwar al-Dhahab

JN111126 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Apr (SUNA) — Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces, Gen. 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, who is also chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has sent an appeal for all Sudanese nationals abroad. In the appeal Siwar al-Dhahab said the country enters a new phase in which all Sudanese people should spare no efforts for attaining a flourishing future. He expressed thanks and gratitude over positive reactions and complete support by which the Sudanese community abroad has received and welcomed the popular uprising which led to elimination of Numayri's rule. Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab praised the original national spirit which the expatriates showed by their initiative to donate to the country in means that reflect real originality and customs

of the Sudan. This initiative ensures what the country and citizens believe in you and in your readiness to spend dearly for your country.

He added: "We know the different circumstances that forced you to desert your country and families and we understand your logical ambitions to ensure stability for you and your families." In his appeal Siwar al-Dhahab stressed arbitrary and instable policies of Numayri's removed regime toward the Sudanese nationals abroad adding that they were based on extortion. He said that he was committed to set up new policies in coordination with them for preserving their interest, explaining that their proposals and suggestions in this respect would be highly appreciated. He further declared the setting up of an emergency fund for encouraging self-reliance and initiatives of some Sudanese expatriates to help the country's shaky economy. He also appealed for all Sudanese expatriates to support these merely national and loyal efforts and to send their money directly to the fund through Sudan's Embassies abroad.

Khartoum Assistant Commissioners Dismissed
EA111956 Khartoum SUNA in English 1610 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 11 — The Transitional Military Council Chairman and Army Commander in Chief General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab today issued Decree No. 7 relieving all the assistants of the national capital's commissioner. These assistants' functions were similar to regional ministers running the various departments, such as health services, education, finance, and administration. The resolution also stipulated that department directors take up the vacated posts until further notice.

Siwar al-Dhahab Dismisses Central Bank Governor
NC121414 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, April 12 (AFP) — Sudan's new military leaders have dismissed the governor of the Central Bank, Faruq Ibrahim al-Maqbul, in the latest firing of officials from the regime of ousted President Ja'far Numayri. The order dismissing Mr al-Maqbul came in a decree signed by General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, president of the Transitional Military Council which has ruled Sudan since last Saturday. The Central Bank's deputy governor, Mahdi al-Fakki, takes Mr al-Maqbul's place.

36 Former Officials Detained; Criminals Sought
JN121235 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Ahmad Wadi, director general of the prisons authority, has said that 36 people, including 6 women, from the ministers and leaders of the hateful May Regime have so far been arrested or held in preventive custody. He added that this figure does not represent all wanted persons. Replying to a question about the release of all political detainees and prisoners in the capital and the regions, his excellency said that 371 political prisoners and detainees have been released from (Koper) Prison and that there are 443 political detainees in the national capital. Regarding the regions, his excellency indicated that the officials there have been cabled to dispatch statements about the number of people released. In fact, he added, some dispatches have been received, indicating that 26 people have been released in (Al-Damir) and Shandi in the northern region, and 23 people in Kassala in the eastern region. He said that other reports are expected from various parts of the country.

Concerning the professional criminals who left (Koper) Prison on the uprising day when the marching masses stormed the prison, his excellency said that the various police centers have been informed about them and told to arrest them and return them to prison. He added that large numbers of them have actually been arrested and some have given themselves up.

He said that 553 professional criminals were in (Koper) Prison when the rebellious masses stormed it. The director general said that on the 6 April popular revolution day, prison authorities instructed the competent organs in (Koper) Prison not to clash with the masses or fire on them.

He added that popular joy, enthusiasm, and the spirit of victory prompted the masses to attack the prison and break the doors. The guards did not clash with them in order to avoid loss of life. A peaceful approach was followed and the masses were allowed to enter the prison, thus enabling the dangerous criminals to flee. He said that the masses wanted to release political prisoners.

Railroad Trade Union Supports Revolution
JN120944 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Atbarah, Sudan April 12 (SUNA) — The Railway Corporation General Trade Union yesterday issued a statement hailing the heroic struggle of the Sudanese people, represented in its uproaring processions until they wiped up the detested May regime. In its statement, the trade union praised the victories achieved by the Sudanese popular uprising in returning the liberties, the independence of justice, and in dissolving all the institutions of the deposed regime.

On the other hand, chairman of the Railways General Trade Unions Workers Ibrahim 'Ubaydallah stated to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) that the high national spirit prevails over all and the feeling of responsibility to perform duties is at the peak within the framework of the freedom attained after oppression and tyrannical rule.

'Ubaydallah explained that preparation for voluntary work is going on to compensate the production lost during the days of struggle which led to the defunct regime downfall.

Meanwhile, Artillery Corp Commander P.S.C. Brigadier Sirr al-Khatim Muhammad Fadul met at Atbrah Artillery Corp Command the trade union alliance in Atbrah.

During the meeting, Fadul reviewed the situation and affirmed that the General Command of the People's Armed Forces will fulfill its promise to transfer power to the people after a specific transitional period.

Trade Unions Urge Unity

JN121050 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — Several trade union representatives issued a statement to the Sudanese people's masses, calling on them to be vigilant and to be eager to safeguard the unity that has been achieved by the cohesion of the Army and the people. The statement stressed support for the nation's unity by emphasizing the spirit of cohesion between the people and their Armed Forces and the need to unify trade union action and use its movement to achieve national objectives, away from political disputes. The statement also affirmed that the blessed April revolution was created by the cohesion of all the Sudanese people's groups and parties and their Armed Forces. The statement called for continuing the positive dialogue that began with the Transitional Military Council in order to transfer this trade union congregation's opinions about various national issues.

Internal, International Flights To Resume 12 Apr

EA121016 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Statement issued by the General Command of the People's Armed Forces on 11 April 1985]

[Text] Internal flights will be resumed as of tomorrow morning, Friday, 12 April 1985. Scheduled international overseas flights and those bound for Sudanese airports will also be resumed after 1200 on the same day.

SPLA Radio Reports Pressure on Leader To Step Down

EA101537 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] News reports monitored here yesterday say that the broad alliance comprising professional associations, trade unions, students associations on one part, and political parties on the other is exerting tremendous pressure on the military junta of Siwar al-Dhahab to step down in favor of a national democratic government. In the light of these developments it is most likely that the alliance is going to press for a timetable for the smooth transfer of power to the civilians.

SPLA Radio Says Numayri Participated in Recent Coup

EA111436 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] According to the news monitored here last night, the deposed Sudanese president in a press release to an Egyptian newspaper, *AL-MUSAWWAR* ,said that he wants to return to the Sudan. Commenting on this the spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM said: It is to be recalled that earlier Numayri had sent a message of congratulations to the leader of the new military junta in Khartoum in which he expressed his understanding why the Army took over power. According to the spokesman, this proves that the coup was a preplanned thing with Numayri himself as a participant. Why did the junta of Siwar al-Dhahab fail to request the Egyptian Government to extradite Numayri so that he stands trial, he asked. The failure of the junta to do so and the fact that Numayri congratulated the coup leader, Siwar al-Dhahab, and now his desire to return home are clear indications that the coup was a preplanned thing and a continuation of the May Regime, he concluded.

Southern Statement on 'Solution' to Problems

GF111452 (Clandestine) Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum — The masses of people in southern Sudan have addressed a statement to General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and chairman of the Military Council, in which it put forward 10 points as a contribution toward the search for an effective solution to the country's problems. The following is the text of the statement, which was signed on behalf of the masses by nine representatives who are citizens of southern Sudan:

We, the masses of the people in southern Sudan, represented by professionals, workers, businessmen, and student organizations, having carried out our national duty alongside all the forces of the Sudanese people in the valiant uprising against Numayri's dictatorship, greet the Sudanese people and their historic victory. We also welcome and laud the decisive intervention by the People's Armed Forces — an intervention that took place at the appropriate time in support of the Sudanese people and which will take over power for a temporary period.

We do not have the slightest doubt that this step was taken to safeguard the security and unity of the homeland and patriots , and will open the way to the restoration of democracy in the country. This is the necessary condition for safeguarding unity and ensuring that Sudan will not be fragmented.

In light of the developments of the political situation and the current crises, we feel that it is our duty to put forward the following views to the provisional national leadership as a contribution toward the search for effective solutions to the country's problems:

1. The people of southern Sudan [sha'b janubi al-sudan] affirm their commitment to national unity. This can be best achieved and preserved by the full recognition and acknowledgement of diverse ethnic and cultural identities.

2. Now that the 1973 Constitution has been suspended we demand [nutalib] the adoption of the 1956 Constitution as amended by the 1964 Constitution and the application of its articles [words indistinct] the transitional period, and the recognition of the vital role played by the professional forces in the popular struggle against Numayri's autocracy, and we express our full anxiousness that these forces will be suitably and effectively represented in the transitional national government. In order to deepen and consolidate national unity in the hearts of the Sudanese people who have various creeds and religions the laws of September 1963 [as heard, presumably 1983], which provide for the application of the Islamic Shari'a, must be abolished.

We wish to point out to the provisional national leadership that the unequal representation of the south in the various national organizations has always been a cause of disgruntlement among citizens in the south. Such an imbalance must be assessed and the south must be given its proportional representation in all organizations in proportion to its size and peciliar distinction [tamayuzihi al-mutafarrid].

We strongly demand of the transitional leadership the restoration of the Addis Ababa agreement and the formation of a provisional government for the southern province [al-iqlim] so as to assist in the establishment of peace and stability there.

The citizens of the south demand from the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces that special attention be given to the selection of officers who assume responsibility for military areas in southern Sudan, because such officers who assume responsibility for military areas in southern Sudan must enjoy a spirit of reconciliation and work for a speedy normalization of the situation in the south.

Citizens in the south appeal to the new transitional leadership to hasten in holding direct contacts with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement in order to hold speedy negotiations for a (?speedy) remedy because the country cannot bear further bloodshed.

We demand that the transitional leadership issue an order to release all political prisoners in the various prisons and detention camps throughout the country as a gesture from the new administration.

We demand that the new leadership restore human rights and freedoms and establish law throughout the republic.

Long live the unity of the Sudanese nation! Long live the solidarity of the Sudanese people with the People's Armed Forces!

Commentary Assails Reports 'Leaked by Mubarak'

GF120940 (Clandestine) Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] O our masses in the Armed Forces! The new Faruq of Egypt, the protector of the butcher Numayri and his partner in his crimes, is now leaking reports that he had planned the operation in which our People's Armed Forces joined the people on 6 April and that he had ordered General Siwar al-Dhahab and his honorable brothers to do so.

Such malicious, contemptible, and trivial reports confirm to our people more than ever before the vile thinking of this unblessed [pun on Mubarak's name] man, his haughty approach, and the hatred he harbors against our masses and our triumphant revolution.

He does not want to see the Sudanese people free and proud. He wants the Sudanese people to be slaves.

He seeks to fragment the Sudanese people by various means with the cooperation of the U.S. intelligence services and through his publications which will be published tomorrow, and specifically the magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*. Shame and disgrace to the arrogant enemies of the peoples. Sudan will remain free and will forge its progress. We are the source of good. We are the lovers of freedom. Woe to the arrogant, down with the fallen!

Radio Demands Extradition of 'Criminal' Numayri

GF121418 (Clandestine) Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution in Arabic 1403 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] This is the Voice of the Sudanese Popular Revolution. Call to all the honorable citizens of the great Sudanese people throughout the world: to our students and expatriates in Europe, Asia, and America.

Your people's demand is that the regime of Mubarak, the ally and partner of the butcher Numayri, is to hand over the criminal immediately so that he can be put on trial.

Your sacred duty today is to carry out the will of your people. You must surround all Egyptian Embassies and missions in Germany, Spain, Italy, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, the United States, Ethiopia, and throughout the globe.

You must stage sit-ins in Arab League offices and the offices of human rights organizations until the regime of Husni Mubarak succumbs and hands over the criminal.

ETHIOPIA

Somali Front Radio Cites Attacks on Abyssinians

EA101317 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali 0930 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] Fighters launched a surprise attack on a base of the Abyssinian black colonialist forces at (Togo Wuchale), 15 km from (Dollo) town on 4 April. The WSLF fighters destroyed three agricultural machines belonging to the colonial forces [words indistinct]. On the same day, the WSLF destroyed one enemy vehicle carrying soldiers and weapons. Eight Abyssinian colonialist soldiers were killed and more than 10 of them were [words indistinct]. The WSLF Fighters had [word indistinct] injuries.

SOMALIA

Spokesman Denies Refugees Return to Ethiopia

EA101527 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali Democratic Republic Ministry of Information and National Guidance today categorically denied reports carried by some international news agencies saying that some refugees in Somalia have returned to Abyssinia.

The spokesman said that the reports are fabricated and baseless lies and have since been confirmed as concocted lies by UNHCR officials, representatives of international relief organizations in Somalia and local and international journalists who recently visited some of the refugees camps in Somalia. The UNHCR officials and international relief workers and local and international journalists have witnessed that the number of refugees entering Somalia daily from Abyssinia is between 350 to 400 persons.

The spokesman added that the new influx of refugees into Somalia continues daily. The spokesman cited the 49,000 new refugees at the Gannet refugee reception camp, in the north-west region.

The spokesman said that a clear indication of the influx of refugees into Somalia can be seen in the reception centers in Hargeisa, Borama, Gabiley, Tugwajale, Gedo and all the areas between Somalia and Ethiopia.

Health Ministry Issues Latest Cholera Figures

EA101539 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] A statement from the Somali Ministry of Health today on the killer disease, cholera, says that 68 new cholera cases were detected as of yesterday in the refugee camps in the northwest region and that 13 people have died.

The statement added that as of yesterday the number of people under quarantine totals 1,590. The report further says that new arrivals of refugees already affected by the killer disease, cholera, have been reported at many reception centers along the so-called common border between Somalia and Abyssinia.

TANZANIA

Angola's Tonha Visits Ruvu, Comments on SWAPO

EA120001 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Ruvu: Angola has said it will continue to support the liberation struggle in Namibia despite the attacks being carried out against Angola by forces of the South African Boers. This pledge was given by Angola's minister of defence, Ndugu Pedro Tonha, at the national service camp of Ruvu, in the Tanzanian coast region.

The minister told officers and combatants at the camp that South Africa's attacks against the country are intended to force Angola to stop supporting the Namibian liberation movement, SWAPO. The minister said the people of Angola intend to defend their independence and that the UNITA rebels, who are supported by South Africa, will soon be exterminated. Ndugu Tonha said that in this struggle Angola expects to receive support from Tanzania and other revolutionary countries on the African Continent and in the whole world.

The officers and combatants of the national service force at Ruvu condemned the linking of the Namibia independence issue with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Nyerere Signs Preferential Trade Area Treaty

EA111228 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1000 GMT 11 apr 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere today signed the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] treaty for Eastern and Southern African states making Tanzania the 16th member of the treaty. The signing ceremony held at the State House in Dar es Salaam was also attended by the prime minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, the minister of state in the president's office responsible for regional and international cooperation, Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi, the PTA secretary general, Ndugu (Monzeke), and the chairman of PTA Council of Ministers, the Burundi minister of commerce and industry, Ndugu Muganga. The foreign minister, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa also attended, including other government and PTA officials.

Speaking before the signing ceremony Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi said close collaboration between countries of the South is a necessity for our survival since the North continues to postpone the creation of a more equitable and just international economic order. He urged member states of the PTA to totally commit themselves to the treaty and make it understood to all peoples of the region.

CAMEROON

Moroccan King's Envoy Meets With Biya, Comments

AB112038 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Relations between Morocco and Cameroon will soon be crowned with an event which will show how good these relations are. This was disclosed by Idris Slawi, adviser to King Hassan II, after an audience at the Unity Palace. The king's adviser, who did not give details on what the event will be, brought a message from King Hassan II of Morocco to President Paul Biya. Here is the Moroccan envoy talking to Antoine-Marie Ngono:

[Begin recording][Slawi] I came to Yaounde with a message from his majesty the king to his friend, President Paul Biya. His majesty often takes the opportunity to consult his African counterparts because he feels that the enlightened views and advice that he can derive from them are essential within the framework of Africa's joint action. It is in this connection that — and you can easily understand this — I came here to get President Paul Biya's advice. I would like to say that I greatly admire — allow me to pass a value judgment even though I am a foreigner — the policy being pursued by the president of the republic at the domestic level. I would also like to pay tribute to his intelligence, his shrewdness, his wisdom, his open-mindedness, for his efforts to develop and consolidate the gains of Africa. I would like to pay tribute to his contribution to the building of the modern history of our continent.

[Ngono] Your Excellency, at the bilateral level, that is concerning relations between Morocco and Cameroon, can we say that these relations are now excellent?

[Slawi] Well, I think that our relations are extremely cordial and important and will be crowned with an event the contents of which I cannot disclose now. This event will show that the relations existing between Morocco and Cameroon and personally between President Paul Biya and His Majesty the King are excellent. [end recording]

Yaounde Becomes CAPTAC Headquarters

AB112027 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Conference for the Management of Posts and Telecommunications in Central Africa [CAPTAC] now has its headquarters here in Yaounde. An agreement was signed this morning in this regard between Foreign Affairs Minister William Eteki Mboumoua, representing the Cameroonian Government, and the CAPTAC general secretary, (Kegne Nguifo).

Biya Signs Decree for Population Census

AB111855 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] A presidential decree signed today institutes a general population census to be carried out this year throughout the national territory. The 1986 [as heard] population census will provide an exhaustive inventory of the people and property and their special distribution. This year's operation will also determine the Cameroonian population structure as concerns sex, age, the nationality (?index), its cultural and socioeconomic characteristics.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Joint Anti-Insurgency Border Drive With Chad

AB112114 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Bangui, April 11 (AFP) — The Armed Forces of Chad and the neighboring Central African Republic [CAR] have carried out a joint anti-insurgency drive along their common border in an effort to crush Chadian rebels operating in the area, officials said here in the Central African capital today. The officials said the drive, jointly organized several days ago by the Chadian and Central African military commands, involved using Chadian Government troops to force rebels known as the "Codos Rouges" — red commandos — south towards the Central African Republic. At the same time, Central African troops were deployed on their side of the frontier, notably in the regions of Markounda, Maitioukoulou and Moyenne-Sido, to intercept any rebels who crossed the border.

The Codos Rouges, led by former Chadian Minister Alphonse Kotiga and estimated to number roughly 1,000 men, are the main guerrilla group operating in Chad's Moyen Chari region. Colonel Kotiga, 45, a minister under former Chadian President Felix Malloum, has refused to end his armed opposition to current President Hissein Habre despite numerous appeals and amnesty offers by the Ndjamena government. Mr Habre has claimed that 3,000 rebels from other guerrilla groups operating in southern Chad have rallied to his government in recent weeks and been incorporated into the national army.

Mr Habre recently made his first visit to the south since taking power in January 1982 in an effort to boost support for his central government. The tour was considered a success by the government and Mr Habre is currently on another trip to central and western areas of the south considered calmer than the Moyen Chari region.

In Bangui, Central African authorities expressed scepticism over chances that the joint anti-rebel drive could succeed in crushing the Codos Rouges. They said the Central African Army lacks manpower and materials to counter the Codos, who they added often crossed the border into Central Africa and were very

familiar with the countryside. Official sources here also say the Codos have support from villagers on both sides of the border.

Officials at the Chadian Embassy in Bangui confirmed that the Codos Rouges had been active in the northwest Central African Republic. They also complained of the "weakness" of the Central African Armed Forces, saying that without sanctuaries within the Central African Republic, the Codos "would have been exterminated long ago."

Analysts here said Bangui's decision to cooperate with the Chadian Army in the anti-insurgency operation stemmed from its desire to reinforce its "authority" in regions bordering Chad and to counter the collaboration believed to exist between the Codos and domestic Central African opposition groups.

The Central African opposition, believed to field several hundred fighters in the northwestern region, attacked a border village in Markounda region last November. Local residents said Chadian guerrillas participated in the operation, during which several [words indisitnct] were killed or injured. The Central African Government has made no public mention of the recent joint anti-insurgency drive, and there was no immediate information here in the capital of whether the operation resulted in any fighting on Central African soil.

Analysts here said it was unlikely the government of General Andre Kolingba would publicise the joint military drive, though they said he was expected to continue backing Mr Habre's efforts to pacify his rebellious southern provinces.

On Tuesday, Chadian refugees who fled to the Central African Republic accused Chadian Government troops of committing widespread atrocities against the civilian population during recent anti-rebel operations. They said the troops had executed adolescent boys and murdered dozens of other villagers in Moyen Chari Province, while authoritative sources in Bangui confirmed that the anti-rebel drive had been marked by severe repression against civilians suspected of aiding or supporting the Codos Rouges. The sources here now say that Central African involvement in the anti-rebel operations was worrying many of the estimated 40,000 Chadian refugees currently living in this country after fleeing the fighting in southern Chad.

CHAD

Habre Returns to Ndjamena After Tour of South

AB112025 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The president returned to Ndjamena this afternoon from Lai. Upon his arrival at the Ndjamena airport, the head of state was welcomed by the minister of state for agriculture and rural development, members of the cabinet and the National Consultative Council, as well as those of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution.

ZAIRE

Estimated 60,000 Refugees in Shaba Region

AB111406 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The number of refugees in the Shaba Region is now known. It is estimated at 60,000 people, that is 20,000 more than at the beginning of the year.

This figure was disclosed by the United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, and quoted by the UN Kinshasa Information Center. The same source said that this is the reason why the annual budget of the UNHCR has been revised.

Concerning the food problem, the source disclosed that the situation is still worrisome despite the 2,592 tons of corn and 324 tons of chickpeas sent, respectively, by the World Food Program and the European Community.

The authorities are considering moving 20,000 refugees from the border areas into the interior of Zaire for security reasons.

On the other hand, the repatriation of the Ugandan refugees from the Haut-Zaire continues. Up to now, about 22,000 refugees have been sent back home under the auspices of the UNHCR.

State Employees To Receive 10 Percent Pay Raise

AB111400 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The first part of the 10 percent increase in state employees' salaries which was decided during the last meeting of the Executive Council will be effective as of 20 April, that is in exactly 9 days.

The good news was disclosed by Citizen Kilolo Musamba Lubemba, the state secretary for civil service just after the opening ceremony of the 1985 meeting of the Supreme Council of the Zairian Workers' Union.

Citizen Kilolo added that retirement allowances and other pensions will also be affected by the increase according to the current regulations of the public service.

GUINEA

FRG Economic Delegation Arrives for 3-Day Visit

AB111705 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] An economic delegation from the FRG led by Hans Schussler arrived late this evening in our capital. The delegation was met on arrival by His Excellency Peter Truhart, the FRG ambassador to Guinea, who was accompanied by his closest aids. The Guinean delegation that welcomed the visitors was headed by our ambassador to the FRG, Alkali Bangoura, who was also accompanied by some officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Speaking to the press, the leader of the FRG delegation said he was very happy to be in the Republic of Guinea for the exploration and identification of projects which his country can undertake here. For him, the purpose of this mission to the Republic of Guinea is to make contact with the Guinean authorities and to assess firsthand possible areas of cooperation in the country. The delegation will spend 3 days in Conakry.

IVORY COAST

Six Financial Agreements Signed With France

AB111607 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Six financial agreements were signed this afternoon between the Aid and Cooperation Fund and the Government of the Ivory Coast. The ceremony took place at the office of the minister of economy and finance. The Ivorian Government was represented by Abdoulaye Kone, our minister of economy and finance, while France was represented by its ambassador to our country, His Excellency Michel Dupuch. These financial agreements amount to 640,750,000 CFA francs.

NIGERIA

Idiagbon Says Improved Living Standard Sought

AB111251 Lagos NAN in English 1052 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Port Harcourt, April 11 (NAN) — The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Maj Gen Idigbon, said yesterday in Port Harcourt that the Federal Government was more interested in improving the standard of living of Nigerians than in propounding theories on a national ideology. In an address at the opening of the three-day annual assembly of the Social science Council of Nigeria, the chief of staff said, "Our priority is the welfare of the common man, it is more relevant to us that the price of foodstuff and other essential commodities are within the reach of the ordinary man than the propounding of Marxist, socialist or whatever theories." Maj Gen Idiagbon also said that it was the desire of the Federal Government to maintain national unity and stability, law, order and the security of life and property, and to promote public accountability, integrity as well as discipline.

The chief of staff urged the council to help in provinding vital statistics and necessary information toward the preparation and execution of the Fifth National Development Plan. He said that the lack of adequate and reliable data, indiscipline in plan execution, as well as foreign exchange constraints were partly responsible for the failure of the previous plans to achieve national growth and development.

The address was read on his behalf by the military governor of rivers, Police Commissioner Fidelis Oyakhilome.

Idiagbon Holds Talks With Liberian Delegation

AB111535 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Nigeria and Liberia today at Dodan Barracks held talks on a number of bilateral and international issues. These included recent developments in Liberia, Nigeria's efforts to revamp her economy, ECOWAS, and the African Development Bank. The talks were held between the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, and a four-man Liberian delegation. The Liberian team was led by that country's deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Christopher Minikon, who brought a special message from Commander General Samuel Doe to the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari. The message was received on behalf of the head of state by Gen Idiagbon.

Minister Stresses Need for Cooperation With DPRK

AB111807 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The need for Nigeria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen their cultural ties has been stressed. This is because of the important role which culture can play in ensuring world peace.

The Nigerian minister of information, social development, youth, sports, and culture, Group Captain Emeka Omeruah, said this in Lagos in a message to the opening of an exhibition of books, photographs, and handicrafts to mark the 73d birthday of President Kim Il-song of North Korea. Group Capt Omeruah said the staging of the exhibition shows the high esteem in which Nigeria holds the Korean people. It was also a positive way of implementing the provisions of the cultural agreement which the two countries signed in 1977. The agreement provides for the exchange of cultural materials.

The minister expressed the hope that a similar exhibition of Nigerian cultural products would be held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the same enthusiasm showed here in Nigeria.

In his remarks, the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Pak Won-chol, expressed gratitude to Nigerians for their continued support for his country. He expressed the hope that the exhibition would further strengthen relations between the two countries.

Oil Drilling Activity Declines in February

AB111545 Lagos NAN in English 1525 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, April 11 (NAN) — Oil drilling activities in the country declined in February, according to the April edition of the monthly *NIGERIA PETROLEUM NEWS*. The publication showed that 13 wells were drilled by nine rigs operated by the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Company], ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France], Gulf, Ashland, Pan Ocean, and Shell in February compared with the 16 wells drilled by the same number of rigs in January. Last December, 11 rigs operated during the month, drilling 15 wells. The *NIGERIA PETRO LEUM NEWS* also stated that one well was plugged and abandoned in February while drilling of another was "temporarily suspended".

SENEGAL

PRC Health Minister Arrives on Official Visit

AB111232 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Cui Yueli, the Chinese minister of public health, is in Dakar on a 5-day official visit to our country. He was welcomed yesterday at the airport by Thierno Ba, his Senegalese counterpart. The two ministers will meet this morning at 0900 to hold talks before a working session. At 1000 the Chinese minister will visit some of the hospitals in the city, such as the Le Dantec hospital, and this afternoon he will visit the (Delor) medical center.

Cui Meets Diouf, Comments

AB112210 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The Chinese minister of public health is continuing his visit to Senegal. Cui Yueli was received this afternoon by the president of the Republic. Mr Cui spoke to Abdoulaye Ndiaye after the audience:

[Begin recording] [Cui] I have conveyed to the president of the republic brotherly greetings of Li Xiannian, the PRC president; of Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the CPC; and of Premier Zhao Ziyang.

[Ndiaye] Did you examine with the president the issue of strengthening bilateral cooperation between our two countries?

[Cui] The president recalled his official visit to China last year and we noted that the visit contributed greatly to the development and strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

During the audience which the president of the republic granted to us, he recalled his visit to China again saying that China and Senegal as well as their respective peoples maintain ties of very profound friendship and hold each other in very high esteem.

We also spoke of the cooperation between China and Senegal in the field of public health. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Delegation Leaves for Donors Meeting in Zambia

MB110735 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] An important Angolan Government delegation left yesterday for the Republic of Zambia to attend the donors conference. This conference will give assistance to the African countries most affected by drought and other natural disasters. The Angolan delegation is headed by Carlos Fernandes, state secretary for cooperation, and will present agriculture, social affairs, health, and construction projects which need assistance.

The conference, which will try to identify the best ways to implement these projects, was convened by the UN Special Bureau for Emergency Operations which met 11-13 March in Geneva. That meeting discussed plans to assist Ethiopia, Sudan, Mozambique, Niger, and Mali, the 5 African countries most affected by drought.

BOTSWANA

New Zealand Prime Minister Departs for Zimbabwe

MB111234 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, left Gaborone this morning on his way to Zimbabwe after a 3-day official visit to Botswana. Mr Lange, accompanied by his wife and 15 government officials, was seen off at the Seretse Khama International Airport by the president, Dr Quett Masire, and Mrs Masire. Also present at the airport were the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and members of the public, including school children. During the 20-minute ceremony at the airport, Mr Lange was given a gun salute and inspected a guard of honor mounted by members of the Botswana Defense Force. He also watched traditional dancing by groups of children and adults before proceeding to his aircraft.

During his 3-day stay in Botswana, Mr Lange held discussions with the president, Dr Quett Masire, on developments in Botswana since independence and constitutional matters relating to the two Commonwealth countries. Mr Lange also visited Kasane yesterday and viewed game at the Chobe National park. In a press conference at Radio Botswana yesterday evening, Mr Lange said that although his country is opposed to the use of violence as a means of achieving constitutional justice in South Africa, he understood why the liberation movements had resorted to armed struggle. He also reiterated his government's stand on the proposed tour to South Africa by the New Zealand rugby team, and said his government would do its best to stop the tour.

During a state banquet on Tuesday night, Mr Lange presented a check for 100,000 pula to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] which was received by Dr Quett Masire on behalf of SADCC. Mr Lange begins a 3-day official visit to Zimbabwe today, the sixth leg of a seven-nation African tour. From Zimbabwe, he will have an overnight stay in the Seychelles. He has already visited Mauritius, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia.

LESOTHO

Leabua Urges Nation To Vote for Ruling Party

MB111902 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has urged all Basotho to show their satisfaction with the Government of the Basotho National Party [BNP] by reelecting it in the coming general election. Addressing a large pitso [meeting] at (Gobani Hatimo) in the Leribe district today, Dr Leabua Jonathan said elections give people the opportunity to exercise their right to elect a government and leader of their choice.

He added that this is a great responsibility for the electorate, and it should not be abused. The prime minister also said that this is not the time to choose people who would be playing dice with the lives of Basotho by conducting administrative experiments on this country.

Dr Leabua Jonathan said if people made a bad choice, they had only themselves to blame. He said if the people are happy with the services the BNP has brought them, and if they want the development already made to continue, then they have every reason to elect the BNP.

He said development monuments erected by this government are being enjoyed by all, including the opponents of the BNP. The prime minister urged all Basotho to tune in to Radio Lesotho to learn the truth of the situation, and not to anyone else, because they would be confused.

The prime minister said there is no need for people to be complaining about the current report of the delimitation commission, because it is only provisional, and a final report will be published as soon as the commission has completed its task.

Dr Leabua Jonathan said currently the registration of voters is continuing, and every adult of 21 years of age and above is obliged by the law to register. He urged all those who are eligible to register, so that they will not forefiet their right to exercise their choice of leadership.

The prime minister dismissed as totally untrue reports by some opposition parties which claim that the registration of voters is being done secretly in Lesotho. He said everyone is free to register, except those who try to register where they do not reside.

Dr Leabua Jonathan said the toal number of constituencies will remain 60. He urged all Basotho to choose only one BNP candidate for each constituency to stand for election in order to avoid problems and conflict. He said this is not the time to have differences among ourselves, and added that this will help in this mammoth task of administering this country.

Turning to the youth league, Dr Leabua Jonathan said the league must be found in all constituencies and all villages. He said a party without a strong league is finished. He urged parents to raise their children within the principles of the BNP, and said children are the future leaders and adults of this country. They therefore need to be raised within the confines of the word of God and wisdom.

Also present at the pitso were the minister of works, Honorable Lekhooana Jonathan, the minister of trade and tourism, Honorable V.M. Molapo, and chiefs.

Gunmen Attack PAC Residence in Maseru 10 April

MB111324 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] A member of the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, of South Africa, was slightly injured when a group of unnamed gunmen attacked the PAC residence in Maseru last night. It is reported that the incident happened in the evening, and it is believed that their attackers were armed with automatic rifles and hand grenades. The men said they were rescued by police who arrived at the scene some few minutes before the incident. One man said they had to hide under beds as the bullets were pernetrating through windows and doors. Their houses were badly damaged. This residence, situated at a Maseru suburb, accomodates about 19 members of the PAC.

MALAWI

Congress Party Holds Regional Meetings

MB111729 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Regional Conferences of the Malawi Congress Party for the center and the south ended in Lilongwe and Biantyre today, each passing 12 resolutions aimed at improving the economic, social, and political developments of the country.

Among the resolutions passed, delegates of the two conferences pledged their continued loyalty to his excellency the life president, the party, and the government. The delegates also pledged to work diligently and honestly in all fields, to strengthen further the party and boost the country's development. The delegates also resolved to put moral force in the renewal of party membership campaigns as a token of appreciation for the life president's untiring efforts to raise the standard of living for the people of this country.

Closing the conference for the center, the regional party chairman for the center, Mr Kapichira Banda, called on the delegates to put into practice all they discussed and resolved at the conference. Mr Kapichira Banda also noted, in his closing remarks, that discussions at the conference were held in a cordial atmosphere because of the unity and and cooperation that existed among the delegates.

The regional conference for the north closed yesterday. The theme of the three conferences was: building the nation.

NAMIBIA

Security Forces Kill 14 'SWAPO Insurgents'

MB111009 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0955 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Windhoek, April 11, SAPA — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead 14 SWAPO insurgents in the last six days, bringing to 238 the number "eliminated" since the beginning of the year, the SWA Territory Force reported in Whindhoek today.

In the same period a bushman tracker of the security forces died in a skirmish with insrugents, while a civilian also died at SWAPO's hands and seven others were abducted.

The SWATF said in the statement that last Wednesday, a group of SWAPO insurgents had abducted a father and two of his children from a kraal near Mahanene in Ovambo. The man, Mr Frans Ipinge, 48, had been tied up and his throat cut. His body ahd been found about 800m from the kraal.

The previous day, a group of 11 insurgents armed with AK-47 rifles had abducted five civilians from the Mahanene region.

On Monday this week, two Ovambo civilians riding a donkey had detonated an anti-personnel mine. The donkey had been killed and the two men treated in hospital for leg injuries. The bushman tracker's name has not yet been released.

Radio Commentary Hits RSA Political Plans

MB110950 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Racist South Africa's Unlawful Occupation of Namibia"]

[Text] Apartheid South Africa continues with its unlawful occupation of Namibia in an attempt to deny the decisions and demands of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement. The Pretoria regime has for a long time impeded the process of independence for Namibia, and pursued a policy of terrorism against the population of Namibia.

Having failed in its attempt to set up a puppet government headed by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance party, and without the participation of SWAPO, South Africa is now striving to form a new government of puppet parties, the so-called Multi Party Conference [MPC], which includes groups like the Mudge Party, SWAPO Democrats, and SWANU. These parties were created with the help of the United States and South African special service groups in order to establish a regime which would be fully dependent on Pretoria and the multinational corporations.

According to some reports, by the end of 1985 racist South Africa plans to implement the second phase of its so-called internal settlement and transfer power to their lackeys. Pretoria is uncon-

cerned that nobody intends to recognize this puppet government, or the bantustans, as the lawful government of Namibia. In 1984 the occupation authority introduced conscription for Namibians, with the aim of using them in the struggle against SWAPO. The occupation of Namibia enables Pretoria to use the territory as a place for acts of aggression against neighboring Angola, and to render aid to separatist UNITA in its attempt to destabilize the Luanda government.

In violation of the Lusaka accord of 16 February 1984, Pretoria continues to occupy the southern district of Angola. According to reliable information, racist South Africa is preparing to launch a new massive invasion of Zambia via Angola. These activities carried out by South Africa leave no doubt that the white majority racist government rejects all roads leading to a feasible and just solution of the Namibian problem. (?Be sure) that the Pretoria government is an aggressive, and a terrorist regime which does not recognize the [word indistinct].

The Preotira racists pursue their policy in Namibia with complete confidence in their impunity. This is explained by the support given to Pretoria by the United States, a number of other Western powers, and multinational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia. Today the policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria pursued by the Reagan administration remains the main obstacle on the road to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, which is the basis for a feasible settlement of the Namibian problem.

It is now clear that the United States policy, which today is criticized even in America, to say nothing of the African countries, provides for the solution of the Namibian problem in the interests of Pretoria and the multinational corporations. The United States has for all practical purposes rejected Resolution 435 as a basis for such a solution, and calls for all those concerned to take into account the realities of a [word indistinct] situation. This presumes that Washington and Pretoria intend to retain their dominant position in Namibia.

In supporting Pretoria's maneuvers to set up a puppet government and to gain time in Namibia, Washington advanced the idea of linking the Namibian problem with the withdrawal of Cuban citizens from Angola. [Words indistinct] that not only the Africans but the majority of the countries of the world condemn such tactics. The Reagan administration is now trying to accuse Angola of reluctance to help in the solution of the Namibian problem. By including an agreement on the immediate withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists in order to leave Angola by itself to fight the UNITA mecenaries [word indistinct] and the South African regular army, which continues to occupy the South of Angola and Namibia, they expect to force total capitulation. The Reagan administration renders extensive diplomatic, economic, and military aid to Pretoria, undermining all efforts of the African and other states to adopt effective sanctions against South Africa within the framework of the United Nations.

SWAPO deplores the delaying tactics which impede Namibia's independence and reiterates its readiness to proceed immediately with the implementation of Resolution 435, beginning with a cease-fire. However, in the absence of South Africa's readiness to do likewise, SWAPO has no choice but to continue and intensify the political, diplomatic, and armed struggle in order to compel the racist regime to face the fact that Namibian independence is no longer a question for debate. The struggle continues.

SWAPO Says RSA Faces 'Heavy Financial Burden'

MB111641 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] SWAPO has revealed that the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa is placing a heavy financial burden on the racist regime. In its first information bulletin for this year, SWAPO said the maintenance of South African forces in Namibia cost the regime more than $600 million a year. The bulletin was released in Harare today.

SWAPO said although Namibia had been a valued economic asset to South Africa up to 1979, it has since become a heavy burden. It also said colonial settlers have given up farming and left the territory because of the intensified liberation struggle. SWAPO quoted the puppet administrator, General Willie van Niekerk, as saying every white farmer in Namibia is receiving $2000 each year in the form of subsidy.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Report Continued Unrest on Eastern Cape

MB111000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Pretoria, April 11, SAPA — Unrest continued in the eastern Cape yesterday, with rioters burning the body of an unidentified black and petrol-bombing a township church, police said today.

Tearsmoke, rubber bullets and sneeze machines were used to disperse people caught blocking roads and setting fire to property in various townships, a police spokesman in Preotria said. At least four people had been arrested and would be charged with public violence, he added.

Police patrolling Uitenhage townships had found the charred body of an unidentified black under a pile of burnt-out car tyres. A crowd of about 300 people gathered nearby were dispersed with tearsmoke, the spokesman said. He added that police were investigating the cause of the victim's death.

In New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, the altar of a Methodist church was slightly damaged when a petrol bomb was tossed into the building, the spokesman said. The home a local councillor was also attacked and badly damaged by fire.

At Patterson, also near Port Elizabeth, police reported that a group of about 200 schoolchildren forced workers to leave a local beerhall and then destroyed all the liquor. Police said the rioters came from Kayakula High School, where about 800 pupils had left their classes earlier, demanding the resignation of the headmaster.

The spokesman said "minor incidents of unrest" took place in Tembisa and Alexandra in the Transvaal, in the Orange Free State townships of Bultfontein and Bethlehem, and in Kimberley. He gave no details.

Death in Eastern Cape Violence

MB111446 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The South African police report death in eastern Cape township violence. According to Lieutenant T.F. Jefferson, of the public relations division of the police in Pretoria, the death was the result of an incident in Kirkwood.

[Begin Jefferson recording] A black male has died after he sustained serious burns when the delivery van he was driving was attacked by a riotous mob, who sprayed kerosene over the vehicle and set it alight. Thirty-nine blacks have been arrested by police, and now face charges of murder, arson, and public violence. In Kwazakhele, police dispersed a mob of about 20 black youths, who were attempting to set a municipal bus alight. One black male was lightly wounded during the incident, and is at present under police guard in hospital. [end recording]

Violence Claims 2 More Lives

MB120622 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Three more people have been killed in political violence in South Africa. In (Galeshewe) near Kimberley police killed a 15-year-old youth and injured another man when they opened fire on a stone-throwing crowd. A motorist was also injured in another stone-throwing incident in the area.

Police also killed a 20 -year-old man in Port Elizabeth's Soweto township after firing on a crowd of about 40 people allegedly throwing stones at them.

In Uitenhage the charred body of an unidentified person was found under a heap of burnt out tires. Other incidents of unrest were reported in the Orange Free State.

Radio Commentary on Complexity of Minorities

MB111034 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The Broadening of Democracy in South Africa"]

[Text] The most vehement of South Africa's critics are in that category [as heard] becuase they continue to ignore the most essential aspects of South Africa's makeup: the fact that it is a country of minorities. Moreover, it is a country oif not just 1 or 2 minorities as in much of the rest of Africa, but of 13 minorities: the whites, coloreds, Asians, and the 10 different black nations, each with its own languague, culture, traditions, and value systems.

Over a period of more than a quarter of a century, the 10 black nations have developed constitutionally to the extent that each now has its own state, 4 of which have opted for full sovereign independence, while the other 6 are self-governing. Roughly half the 20 million black people live and work in their respective national states, where they have full civil and political rights. The other 10 million live and work in the urban areas of the rest of South Africa.

It is the accommodation of the political rights of these 10 million black people that is the central issue in the reform process underway in South Africa today. With the implementation of South Africa's new constitution, the country no longer has exclusive white rule. Parliament comprises three houses for the whites, the coloreds, and Asians. The new political dispensation gives each of these three communities self-determination over matters of specific concern to them and joint decisionmaking on matters of common concern. And so it is that the 10 million black people living outside their respective national states in the urban areas of greater South Africa, still have to be accommodated politically.

This mood was reiterated in Durban this week by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis. The question, he said, was not whether constitutional rights should be granted to the various communities, but how it should be done without one minority dominating the others. One of the important realities of South Africa, he said, was that the various minorities hve not only nonnegotiable, separate interests, but also vital common interests. Self-determination for each minority, therefore, had to be assured while at the same time providing all minorities with the say in the decisionmaking process which affects them all.

The debate in South Africa at the moment is how the unravelling of these complexities is to be accomplished peacefully.

Legislation on Influx Control To Be Considered

MB111657 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Legislation to revise influx control and to regulate the orderly urbanization of blacks is to be considered by a parliamentary standing committee in the second half of this year. This was announced in the House of Assembly by the miniser of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Speaking during the debate on the second reading of the budget bill, Dr Viljoen said that the government recognized the need for a strategy for orderly urbanization, partly to relieve the strain on overcrowded rural communities. He said that the strategy would be aimed at urbanization of the new growth points under the government's decentralization scheme as well as in existing urban and metropolitan areas.

Dr Viljoen said that influx control had had adverse effects on rural communities, and the development of these areas was being given priority. Influx control had also been the cause of frustration and grievances among many blacks, and the review of influx control measures was also receiving priority.

Dr Viljoen said that the joint standing committee would consider legislation concerning influx control, and orderly urbanization in consultation with leaders of black communities.

Dr Viljoen said that there was no intention of repatriating squatters who accepted the offer of the government to resettle in Khayelitsha once their 18-month residence permits had expired. He said that there would be renewed negotiations with these squatters after 18 months.

Referrring to progress that had been made in developing Khayelitsha, Dr Viljoen said that the acceptance of controlled squatting was a new approach to the housing problem. Referring to Crossroads, Dr Viljoen said that the Urban Foundation would be asked to become involved in upgrading the squatter camp.

Pik Botha Comments on Lange Tour of Africa

MB111300 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the African tour of the New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, is a nonevent as far as the government and most Africans are concerned.

In an interview with New Zealand journalists accompanying Mr Lange, Mr Botha said the government failed to see the purpose of the tour, or what Mr Lange was offering Africa. Asked how he reacted to Mr Lange's description of South Africa as a rogue republic, the foreign minister said there were 1 and 1/2 million blacks from neighboring states working in South Africa. He said that if Mr Lange were able to offer half a million blacks jobs in New Zealand, he would be better able to substantiate his credentials. Mr Botha expressed the opinion that the current New Zealand Government had made up its mind about the situation in South Africa without looking into it. It was prejudiced, he said, and would not take heed of the facts, and he said that very little constructive would emerge from what he described as their petulant and punitive attitude.

Regarding the planned All-Blacks tour of South Africa, Mr Botha said the New Zealand Government was confusing its policies with the right of individuals to freedom of association. South African sportsmen were not members of the government, he said, as they included people from all race gorups.

Buthelezi Agrees With ANC's Antiapartheid Views

MB111431 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Kwazulu chief minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says his government identifies with the antiapartheid aims promoted by ANC leader, Nelson Mandela. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The kwaZulu legislative assembly stands for the kind of all-inclusive democratic opposition to apartheid which jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela advocated in the mid-1950's. That is the opinion of the chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who was continuing his policy speech in Ulundi today.

During yesterday's portion of the speech, he attacked political groups which squabbled over the Freedom Charter. He warned against elevating the document into a political straitjacket and said although black people hated carrying passes, there were many who felt the need, as it were, to carry the Freedom Charter in their back pockets, to prove their identity as blacks.

He said he and many Inkatha members were involved in drawing up the charter and added: It is our document, and if necessary, we will amend it. He said he hoped it would be debated in the Inkatha annual general conference.

ANC Statement Contradicts Botha on ZCC

MB111938 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The ANC has rejected the statement made by P.W. Botha that his appearance at the recent Easter gathering of the Zionist Christian Church [ZCC] indicates that the massed members of the church accept his apartheid policies.

In a statement released in Lusaka, the ANC secretary general, Comrade Alfred Nzo, said the ZCC members had gathered to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of their church. He said the racist President P.W. Botha took advantage of this religious gathering to subtly intimidate the church authority to give him a platform.

Therefore, said Comrade Nzo, Botha is not entitled to derive any comfort from this kind of intimidation. The secretary general of the ANC noted that at the time Botha is talking about peace, he is at the same time threatening the black oppressed people with further acts of violence.

This shows that Botha understands peace only in terms of the violence of apartheid oppression, said the ANC secretary general. Comrade Nzo pointed out that the members of the ZCC are subject to the harassment as other Africans who are subject to the pass laws, to influx control, to humiliation, and to imprisonment.

In conclusion, the ANC reiterated that it is only through mass political organization and armed struggle by the people of South Africa as a whole that the complete destruction of apartheid and the final overthrow of the racist regime can be ensured.

SWAZILAND

Queen Expands Prime Minister's Portfolio

MB121004 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Apr 85 pp 1,16

[Text] The Queen Regent Ntombi has announced new changes in the responsibilities assigned to each ministry.

The most significant aspect of the changes are several responsibilities which have been removed from other ministries and

placed under the prime minister's office.

Under the new move, the office of the prime minister will inherit at least seven more responsibilities.

Among these are the administration and control of Swazi courts and the judicial commission, which have all along been under the minister of justice.

Other new responsibilities are: social welfare and culture; regional administration and development; voluntary organisation (women, youth and scouts) and urban development. All these have previously been handled by the Ministry of Interior.

Further, the office of the prime minister will now be in charge of resettlement and national housing which before were under the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Natural Resouces respectively.

It will now also look after community development which was the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.

Another change is that of bursary and scholarship administration, which is being moved from the Department of Establishments and Training to the Ministry of Education.

The registration of deeds, previously the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, is being moved to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy.

The announcement, contained in the latest government gazette, states that where there is a conflict between the responsibilities of ministers or where the notice does not specify the minister in relation to a responsibility not stated, the prime minister may give directives in writing as to which minister shall be vested with such responsibility.

Bhekimpi Says Some Pulpits Used for Politics

MB111821 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has commended the Swaziland Conference of Churches [SCC] for not involving itself in politics as other organizations do. Speaking through the minister of interior and immigration, Mr King Mtetwa, the prime minister said it was disheartening to observe that some preachers use the pulpit for their political ends and that this practice was done at the expense of the gospel. Prince Bhekimpi said that as Swaziland is a Christian country, the government was keen to cooperate with and assist the churches in the propagation of the gospel but noted that cooperation was also expected of members of the clergy and the improvement of relations amongst themselves. [as heard]

The prime minister said this could only come about if members of the clergy invite each other for fellowship and preach in others' pulpits without any denominational barriers. He said unity of purpose amongst the clergy should be so visible that no elements of disorder and ulterior motives may cast a shadow over the work of the church. Prince Bhekimpi added that it was disappointing that some Christians did not attend the national Easter convention at Lobamba, where the queen regent celebrates the Easter festival with other Christians.

He then expressed the government's appreciation for various projects brought on stream by the Swaziland Council of Churches. He reminded the conference that as 1985 is the year of the youth, the clergy should make its pledge to win the youth to church. The conference ends tomorrow at the Mbabane Church Youth Center.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Hails Tanzania Joining Trade Group

MB111315 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tanzania has joined the Preferential Trade Area [PTA], and President Kaunda has described her entry as a great milestone in the subregion's march toward collective self-reliance and a fulfilment of the Lagos plan of action.

Dr Kaunda said in a congratulatory message to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere on Tanzania's signing of the PTA treaty that its decision was a great triumph for pan-Africanism. The president said it was with this in mind that Zambia has sent its minister of commerce and industry, Leonard Subulwu, who attended the signing ceremony in Tanzania.

Tanzania has been an observer of the PTA since it was formed.

ZIMBABWE

New Zealand Prime Minister Lange Arrives

MB111245 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister of New Zealand, Mr David Lange, arrived in Harare today for a 3-day official visit to Zimbabwe. Mr Lange was met at Harare International Airport by the prime Minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps. After inspecting the guard of honor he paid a courtesty call on the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, at State House.

During the visit, Mr Lange will hold talks with Comrade Mugabe. The New Zealand prime minister has already been to Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Botswana, and will also visit Mauritius and the Seychelles.

Meets With Mugabe

MB111829 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The visiting New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, has expressed his government's determination to continue working for the destruction of South Africa's system of apartheid. Mr Lange made the pledge during talks with his

Zimbabwean counterpart, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in Harare today.

He said New Zealand will join forces with all countries opposed to Pretoria's policy of racial segregation. The New Zealand prime minister said South Africa should learn from Zimbabwe's policy of reconcilliation, which demonstrates that evil can be forgiven.

Mr Lange praised Zimbabwe for having fought tirelessly for its independence.

Comrade Mugabe expressed satisfaction over relations which exist between New Zealand and Zimbabwe. He pointed out that the ideals and philosophy of the people and Government of New Zealand are respected by Zimbabwe.

Comrade Mugabe added that Mr Lange's visit helps to consolidate the two countries' ties of friendship and solidarity.

Earlier, Mr Lange paid a courtesy call on the president, Comrade Banana, at State House. During his stay, the New Zealand prime minister is expected to visit Heroes' Acre, the Great Zimbabwe, and Lake Kyle. He has already been to Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Botswana, and will also visit Mauritius and the Seychelles.